



HISTORY OF
OPERATIONS
OF
4th CANADIAN
INFANTRY BRIGADE
1915-1919


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Brig. Genl. Sir Henry M. Pellatt, C.V.O.

Compliments
H. Pellatt

Aug. 1919.

FOURTH CANADIAN INFANTRY
BRIGADE.



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FOURTH CANADIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE.

HISTORY OF OPERATIONS

APRIL, 1915, TO DEMOBILIZATION.

1916—ST. ELOI

THE SALIENT
SOMME

1917—VIMY RIDGE

HILL 70
PASSCHENDAELE

1918—AMIENS

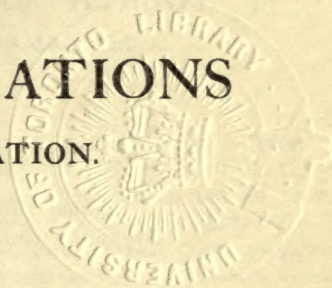
ARRAS
CAMBRAI
VALENCIENNES
MONS
THE RHINE

Compiled by Major J. A. COOPER.

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FOURTH CANADIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE,

2nd CANADIAN DIVISION, CANADIAN CORPS.

1915-1919.

—
Commanded by

Colonel (Brig.-Gen.) SEPTIMUS DENISON, C.M.G.
Formerly commanding Military District No. 4 (Canada).
Formation to July, 1951.

Brigadier-General L.G.P.M. LORD BROOKE, C.M.G., M.V.O.,
Honorary Colonel 8th (Cyclist Battalion) ESSEX Regiment
(Territorial).

July, 1915, to November, 1915.

Brigadier-General ROBERT RENNIE, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Officer commanding 3rd Canadian Battalion (France).
November, 1915, to September, 1918.

Brigadier-General G. ERIC McCUAIG, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Officer commanding 13th Canadian Battalion (France).
September, 1918, to February, 1919.

Brigadier-General ROBERT RENNIE, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Officer commanding 3rd Canadian Battalion (France).
February, 1919 to Demobilization.

SHORT HISTORY.

"The Infantry Man remains the backbone of defence, and the spearhead of the attack."—Sir Douglas Haig's Despatch, December 21st, 1918.

WHILE it is not yet possible nor desirable to attempt a complete history of any unit in the Canadian Corps, there are many facts to be recorded which are of immediate personal interest to those who have taken their share in the work. It is in such spirit that this brief outline has been prepared. The 4th Brigade has had a wide experience and an unbroken record of success. It has had the post of honour on many occasions when the 2nd Canadian Division went into action, and it has never failed to live up to the Corps' record of reaching its objective successfully and on time. At the SOMME in 1916 and at VIMY RIDGE, HILL 70 and PASSCHENDAELE in 1917, it did its part in maintaining the reputation which Canadians had won in the Second Battle of YPRES. At AMIENS, ARRAS and CAMBRAI in 1918 the Brigade upheld its unsullied record. The closing days of the war found it again leading the Division, and when the "Cease Fire" bugle sounded, its battalions occupied the ground, and the headquarters which had been held by the heroic "Contemptibles" when they first met the German columns in 1914. The "farthest forward" military cemetery in Belgium, on the Eastern outskirts of MONS, is sacred to the dead of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade.

Origin.

After the First Contingent left Canada in October, 1914, and was organised as the 1st Canadian Division, a second Division was decided upon. This was to be raised in Canada by Units, taken as such to England, and there concentrated and trained. It was to consist of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Brigades. Each Unit was to go to England complete with horses, waggons, and other equipment.

The 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade was raised by Units in Ontario and was nominally under the Command there of Colonel Septimus Denison. It was never concentrated as a Brigade in Canada however.

*April and May
1918.*

The 18th Canadian Infantry Battalion, under Command of Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Wigle, was raised in Western Ontario (M.D. No. 1), and left LONDON (Ont.) on April 12th, 1915. It sailed on S.S. "Grampian" from HALIFAX on April 17th, and arrived at WEST SANDLING on April 29th.

The 19th Canadian Battalion was raised in Central Ontario (M.D. No. 2), under the Command of Lieut.-Colonel John I. McLaren. It left TORONTO May 12th, 1915, sailed on S.S. "Scandinavian" from MONTREAL, and arrived at WEST SANDLING on May 23rd.

The 20th Canadian Battalion came from the same district, and was in Command of Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Allen. It left TORONTO May 14th, sailed in the S.S. "Megantic," and arrived at WEST SANDLING on May 26th.

The 21st Canadian Battalion was raised in Eastern Ontario (M.D. No. 3), and was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel W. St. Pierre Hughes. It left KINGSTON on May 5th, 1915, sailed from MONTREAL, and reached WEST SANDLING on May 16th.

AT SANDLING.

*June, July,
August, 1915.*

When all the Units reached England, the Brigades and Divisions were organised. Major-General S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O., was the first Commander of the Division. Later (August) Major-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., came from France and took command. Maj.-General Steele received the "South-Eastern Command" in England, and was subsequently knighted, becoming Maj.-General Sir Samuel B. Steele, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

Colonel (later Brig.-General) Septimus Denison, C.M.G., came over about the same time as the Units of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade and assumed command at WEST SANDLING. He had with him Captain T. W. Lawson as Orderly Officer, who afterwards became S.C.Q.

Colonel Denison's health was not very good and he was succeeded by Brigadier-General Lord Brooke on June 25th. He had as his Brigade Major, Lieut.-Colonel Stewart; Major Walker H. Bell as S.C.Q.; Captain K. A. Murray, S.C.I., and Lieut. J. T. Lewis, B.S.O.; Lieut. Edwards, of the 21st, was Brigade M.G. Officer, and Capt. Elliott, C.A.V.C., acted as Brigade Transport Officer. The only change in commanding officers of battalions was in the 20th Battalion; Lieut.-Colonel Allen returned to Canada and was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Rogers, formerly Second in Command, 2nd Canadian Infantry Battalion.

During June the Battalions were mainly employed in musketry. On July 5th they began battalion training, and then came the gradual sequence of brigade and divisional manoeuvres. On July 17th occurred the first review of the Division as a whole, in the presence of Sir Robert Borden and Lieut.-General Sir Sam Hughes. On August 4th they were again reviewed by General Hughes, the guest of honour on this occasion being the Rt. Hon. Bonar Law. Twelve days later the Division held a route march and was reviewed by Prince Alexander of Teck. From this date on there was intensive training designed to give divisional and brigade staffs the necessary experience. There were marches and bivouacs and night operations. Towards the end of the month the Division began its final preparations for active service by experience in the making and occupation of trenches and in trench warfare.

September,
1915.

ARRIVAL IN FRANCE.

Before any division went to France it was customary that it should be reviewed by His Majesty. On September 2nd this great event in the history of the 2nd Canadian Division occurred under favourable auspices, and the shadow of the coming event was strong. Afterwards the following message from His Majesty appeared in Orders :—

“ Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the 2nd Canadian Division,—Six months ago I inspected the 1st Canadian Division before their departure for the front. The heroism they have since shown upon the field of battle has won them undying fame. You are now leaving to join them, and I am glad to have an opportunity of seeing you to-day, for it has convinced me that the same spirit that animates them inspires you also. The past weeks at Shorncliffe have been for you a period of severe and rigorous training; and your appearance at this inspection testifies to the thoroughness and devotion to duty with which your work has been performed. You are going to meet hardships and dangers, but the steadiness and discipline which have marked your bearing on parade to-day will carry you through all difficulties. History will never forget the loyalty and readiness with which you rallied to the aid of your Mother Country in the hour of danger. My thoughts will always be with you. May God bless you and bring you victory.”

A few days later the Battalions discarded their Oliver equipment and the men donned web instead of leather, much to their general

satisfaction. About the same time their "Bain" waggons were exchanged for British "G.S." waggons, and the Division was practically complete in equipment and appurtenances.

The Division moved in due course. On the 11th, Major Walker H. Bell, of the Brigade Staff, left for France with an advance party of the 4th Brigade, which was to lead the Division. On the 14th the Brigade left SANDLING and embarked, but not all of it was destined to reach BOULOGNE that night. The Brigade Staff and a large portion of the 18th Battalion was on a boat which had a narrow escape. This steamer was rammed by a British destroyer and had to be towed into port next morning. Fortunately there were no casualties among the troops.

From BOULOGNE the Brigade went to ST. OMER by train and then marched to EECKE, where it went into billets. Here, on the 17th, it was inspected by Major-General Alderson, Commander of the Canadian Corps—the arrival of the 2nd Division having changed Canada's representation in France from a "Division" to a "Corps."

On the 18th, the 21st marched off to DRANOUTRE, closer to the line, and on the following day the 19th did likewise. The other two Battalions were inspected by H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught. On the 20th, Brigade Headquarters moved up to DRANOUTRE, and on the following day the other two Battalions also came up to DRANOUTRE FARM. The 21st and 19th had already reconnoitred the front, and soon the process of taking over for the first time was complete. The line had been previously held by the 3rd Royal Fusiliers of the 85th British Brigade.

On the 25th occurred the famous BATTLE OF LOOS, which made a spectacular opening for the experiences of the Brigade, who co-operated slightly, as troops were wont to do who were close to a battle but "not in it."

On the 29th, the Brigade Major laconically mentioned in the Brigade Diary: "A ration of rum was issued to the troops in the trenches."

October, 1915.

On October 8th, the Brigade was relieved by the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade, and Headquarters returned to DRANOUTRE. The baptismal ceremonies were over, but there was no quiet interval. Almost immediately, the 18th and 20th Battalions took over from General Seely's C.M.R.'s in the M, N and O Trenches in front of VIERSTRAAT. The 19th Battalion went into reserve temporarily in RIDGEWOOD, and the 21st in LA CLYTTE.

These trenches were not in as good shape as those previously occupied, as the records frankly show. A new communication trench was an immediate necessity. Despite this need for working parties,

a demonstration against the enemy was a feature of the work on the 13th. It was a try-out for a possible offensive. On the 27th, His Majesty the King inspected the Canadian Corps.

CHANGE IN COMMAND.

November,
1915.

During the autumn the weather was bad, with much rain. The Canadians were busy improving the defensive lines. The enemy, fortunately, was having the same difficulty with the mud and low wet ground, but part of his line was higher and this gave him an advantage. Our trenches got so bad that it was necessary to carry forward materials and rations over the open at night.

On the 17th, the command of the Brigade passed from Brigadier-General Lord Brooke to Lieut.-Colonel Rennie, O.C., 3rd Canadian Battalion, 1st Canadian Division, who was promoted Brigadier-General. Lord Brooke returned to ENGLAND to assume command of the 4th Canadian Division. Lieut.-Colonel Stewart, Brigade Major, Major Walker Bell, S.C.Q., and Lieut. S. A. Flavell, O.O., accompanied Lord Brooke. Captain K. A. Murray, S.C.I., joined him later.

On the 19th, Lieut. Lewis, B.S.O., captured a Lieutenant and a Sergeant from a stranded enemy plane—thus adding one more to the rapidly growing list of experiences.

December,
1915.

The Christmas season was spent by the Brigade in this sector. The regular routine was six days in the line, six days in support, six days in the line again, and then six days in reserve. On Christmas Day, the 20th Battalion in the line had 3 O.R.'s killed and 1 Officer and 3 O.R.'s wounded. On the 30th, Brigade Headquarters received about 50 shells from the Germans. Capt. H. D. Harington, D.S.O., West Yorks. Regt., who had been appointed Brigade Major, joined the Brigade.

January,
1916.

During this monotonous period there is not much to record, though every day brought its dangers, its cares, and its casualties. A typical day (January 21st) is described in the Brigade War Diary in these words :

“ Weather clear. A fair amount of artillery fire. Machine-gun and rifle fire fairly quiet. A great deal of aerial activity. Enemy seems to be busy working on his front line trenches. Several new M.G. emplacements have been detected. Our patrol discovered a German working party which was dispersed by M.G. and rifle fire. The usual sounds of pounding and driving of stakes were heard in the German line.”

On the 25th, there is an entry which says : “ Patrol under Lieut. Hooper, 19th Battalion, entered enemy's trench and made excellent

reconnaissance." For this the officer received an M.C., the first in the Brigade.

February,
1916.

Another typical entry in the War Diary is that for February 5th :
" Enemy artillery shelled RIDGEWOOD. VIERSTRAAT, etc. Our artillery shelled BOIS QUARANTE and trenches. One of our snipers claimed a hit. Enemy wire reported in bad condition. Casualties, 21st Battalion, 4 O.R.'s wounded."

On the 23rd, Major F. Logie Armstrong became S.C.I., and Captain Morrissey went to Division.

On the 28th, the 4th Brigade took over permanently the " O " trenches and relinquished the " M " trenches to the 5th Brigade. Later the " P " trenches were occupied for a while.

THE BLUFF.

March, 1916.

On March 2nd, an operation was put on by the 17th Division " for the recapture of the BLUFF and neighbouring trenches recently taken by the enemy." The 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions, or the portions then in the line, co-operated with smoke bombs and other features and with Bangalore torpedoes. The attack was a success, but our Brigade, then in the front line for the Division, suffered considerably during the retaliations.

After numerous changes, the Diary records on the 22nd :

" The 18th Battalion took over the right subsection, trenches M1 to M4, from the 58th Battalion, 3rd Canadian Division.

" The 20th Battalion took over the left subsection, trenches N5 to O4, from 21st Battalion.

" The 21st Battalion went into Brigade Reserve at RIDGEWOOD.

" The 19th Battalion went into Divisional Reserve at LA CLYTTE."

On the 22nd, Major C. H. Hill came from Division to act as Brigade Major, when Captain Harington went ill.

FIGHTING AT ST. ELOI—THE CRATERS.

On March 29th, the 3rd Imperial Division, then holding the line in front of the village of ST. ELOI and to the left of the 2nd Canadian Division, made an attack on the enemy position with the object of securing the commanding hill S.E. of the village. In connection with this operation a series of mines were blown which created six large craters, afterwards the scene of much fighting. The attack was successful. The Imperials established their line three or four hundred yards in front of the craters, but later the enemy made a counter-

attack and the Imperials lost a portion of their trench line temporarily. Lieut.-Colonel W. St. Pierre Hughes, who commanded the 21st, which was our right Battalion at the moment, saw the situation and immediately organised a party of about 40 men to go to the assistance of the Imperials, later reporting his action to Brigade. These men did splendid work in helping to bomb the enemy out of the trenches, enabling the Imperials to re-occupy them.

April, 1916.

On April 2nd, the 18th Battalion was relieved in the P trenches by the 27th Battalion, temporarily attached, and the following night the 20th Battalion was relieved by the Durham Light Infantry. On the 4th-5th the Brigade was completely relieved by the 151st Imperial Brigade and disposed as follows: 18th Battalion to SCHERPENBERG; 19th Battalion to RIDGEWOOD; 20th Battalion to LOCRE; 21st Battalion to LA CLYTTE; Brigade M.G. Company went to LOCRE; and Brigade H.Q. to LA CLYTTE.

Subsequently the 2nd Canadian Division took over the ST. ELOI Sector, the 6th Brigade relieving the Imperials. On April 6th, the Germans attacked, and the 6th Brigade, after severe fighting, was forced back. They were then relieved in the OLD FRENCH TRENCH by the 4th Brigade, who established a new line and also recovered a portion of the lost territory. There was much fighting between the 9th and 11th.

On the night of the 11th, they were relieved by the 5th Brigade, and the general system of reliefs continued for the rest of the month.

On the 28th, Major Macdonald, who had relieved Major Hill as Acting Brigade Major, went on leave, and Captain Reginald Brook took over his work. Captain Corrigall, of the 20th Battalion, became Acting Staff Captain. Brigade H.Q. was then ZEEVECOTEN.

On the 29th, the War Diary records: "Shortage of steel helmets is seriously inconveniencing all Battalions and is necessitating constant transfers of steel helmets from one Brigade to another."

May, 1916.

Brigades had to help each other in these strenuous line-holding days. If one was in the line, the others had to assist with working parties. On May 4th, the 20th moved up to relieve the 29th Battalion and to supply two companies each night as 6th Brigade carrying parties. The other units of the 4th Brigade also supplied working parties. Then followed a general relief of the 6th by the 4th. This was the typical procedure.

At this time the Canadians held only one "crater," while the others were held by the enemy. This made constant strife. On the 16th, the 4th Brigade was relieved and Brigade H.Q. moved to M 4 b 7.25. On the 20th, Capt. Harington, D.S.O., reported back for

duty as B.M. On the 29th, General Turner, Divisional Commander, visited the Brigade, and on the same day the Corps Commander, Lieut.-General Sir Julian Byng called on the G.O.C.

On the last day of the month, the Brigade returned to the line, relieving the 1st Canadian Brigade in the BLUFF Sector. At first only one Battalion, the 20th, went into the line, but the Division soon extended its front northwards, taking in the front to Trench 82 inclusive.

During May the Brigade Dental Officers were transferred to the Ambulances. When the 2nd Canadian Division left SANDLING, each Brigade had two Dental Officers with Dental Details attached to Brigade Headquarters. It was intended at that time that the Canadian Dental Corps should perform its duties independently, and this system was followed for about a year. It was then abandoned. The two Brigade Officers who served during this period were Capt. E. Kelley and Capt. J. L. Kapelle.

MOUNT SORREL.

June, 1916.

June opened up with stirring events. On the 2nd, the enemy came over on the 3rd Canadian Division's front and took a portion of ARMAGH WOODS and MOUNT SORREL. The 21st Battalion, which was in the G.H.Q. lines, had some casualties. On the 5th-6th, the 18th Battalion took over the new front already mentioned from the Canal to the junction of Trenches 82 and 83, and the 19th from Trench 83 to Railway.

On the 6th, the enemy raided the 18th Battalion on POLLOCK and BEAN Trenches, but were driven off. Our losses were 8 killed and 27 wounded. Many men were buried by the terrific bombardment.

On the 10th and 11th, we put in a heavy bombardment of the lost territory, and on the 13th the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade attacked MOUNT SORREL and HILLS 61 and 62 with some success. The 4th Brigade co-operated with rapid rifle fire, M.G. fire, and trench mortars.

On the 28th, there was another hostile attempt on this front, which was unsuccessful, but the 20th and 21st Battalions had 3 officers and 2 O.R.'s killed and 21 O.R.'s wounded in the struggle.

Shortly afterwards, the Division returned to the ST. ELOI front and turned over the sector they had been holding to the 1st Canadian Division.

July, 1916.

This was a trying tour for units of the 4th Brigade, which was kept in the line for 35 days. Many of the men did not have a bath for 44 days. But on July 3rd-4th, the Brigade was relieved and got a chance to clean up.

On the 8th, the Brigade put on a horse-show at RENINGHELST, which was the most successful show in the Canadian Corps up to that time. The Corps Commander and the G.O.C.'s of 2nd and 3rd Divisions were present. The 19th Battalion Transport carried off the Championship Cup.

On the 15th, the Brigade moved back to the line, Brigade H.Q. going to BURGMMASTER FARM. The units had benefited by their stay in ONTARIO, QUEBEC, ALBERTA and CHIPPEWA CAMPS.

There were a number of changes in personnel about this time. Lieut.-Colonel J. I. McLaren, who had brought over the 19th, returned to Canada and was succeeded by Major (afterwards Temp. Lieut.-Colonel) W. R. Turnbull, the Second in Command. Captain J. Kemp, of the 60th Battalion, reported for duty with the Brigade Staff. Lieut. Wigle, O.O., was injured and had to go to hospital. Lieut. Gzowski, who was Acting O.O., went a few days later to the 10th Brigade for similar duty. About this time, Lieut.-Colonel W. St. Pierre Hughes, of the 21st Battalion, became G.O.C. of the 10th Canadian Inf. Brigade, and was succeeded by Major (afterwards Temp. Lieut.-Colonel) E. W. Jones, of the same unit.

A DARING RAID.

On July 29th, the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade achieved distinction with a daylight raid, the first on the British front. Lieut. Hooper, M.C., Bombing Officer of the 19th Canadian Battalion, and Lieut. Burnham, Scout Officer, did the reconnaissance by day and night which proved the raid feasible. They also organised the raid, which was led by Captain C. E. Kilmer and Lieut. H. B. Peplar with 80 O.R.'s of the same Battalion. It was a daring piece of work and quite successful. The party entered the enemy's trenches and returned with slight casualties. Both officers were wounded, and Captain Kilmer, who sustained a broken leg, was left behind in a shell hole close to the enemy's trenches. Two private soldiers volunteered to go out and bring him in—Private J. Newton and Private W. Wilson. A barrage was arranged for, and they doubled over, got through the wire again, secured the officer and dragged him back over "No Man's Land" to safety. For this gallant act, in broad daylight, each received the D.C.M. and the Montenegrin decoration. Captain Kilmer received a D.S.O. and Lieut. Peplar an M.C.

August, 1916.

During August the defensive phase of trench warfare was closed for the time being. Since October 8th, the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade had been building trenches and strengthening the line either in the SALIENT or in the VIERSTRAAT sectors. It was monotonous,

dangerous, and gruelling work. There were occasional "battles," but these were always on a small scale—small as compared with the battles which were to come. There were already rumours of big events in the future.

The newly formed 4th Canadian Division arrived about this time and was welcomed by the 2nd Canadian Division, then in the line. These new troops were given opportunities for preliminary work in the line, and finally on the 23rd they relieved the 2nd Canadian Division. The latter left the salient and proceeded to NORDASQUE. The march occupied from 25th to 31st and the troops then went into training for the SOMME offensive.

Two events in August are worthy of note. On the 14th, His Majesty the King visited the area, and on the 18th Lieut.-General Sir Sam Hughes reviewed the 19th Battalion at LA CLYTTE Camp. The latter was accompanied by Sir Max Aitken, afterwards Lord Beaverbrook.

THE SOMME OFFENSIVE.

*September,
1916.*

After a short, sharp period of training at NORDASQUE, the Brigade entrained for AUXI-LE-CHATEAU, and on September 9th reached the Brickfields at ALBERT, and was ready to take its share in the big battle on the SOMME. On the 10th they took over trenches from the 1st Canadian Brigade.

On the 15th, the Brigade participated in an attack by the 4th and 5th Armies on a front of about ten miles. The main attack on the 2nd Division frontage was to be made by the 4th Brigade, with the SUGAR FACTORY, near COURCELETTE, as the main objective. During the night 14th-15th, when the units of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade were moving into position, the enemy, who also had plans for an offensive on the 15th, made a preliminary attack on a portion of our front. He entered our trenches at one point. Without much delay he was ejected and our position restored. Despite the confusion caused by the invasion, and very heavy shelling on this portion of the front, the troops stoutly pursued their task of making new trenches and getting into their assembly positions according to schedule. The 19th Canadian Battalion, who were holding the whole of the front line at the moment, suffered severely. The attack on the morning of the 15th was made with the 18th Canadian Battalion on the right, the 20th Canadian Battalion in the centre, and the 21st Canadian Battalion on the left.

In this operation tanks were used for the first time, six being assigned to the frontage of our Brigade. The ground was so broken that they were not able to do all that was expected, but they did

assist materially. The attack was a success along the whole line. The strong point at the SUGAR FACTORY was gallantly captured by the 21st Canadian Battalion, assisted by elements of the 20th Canadian Battalion. Among the captured was a Battalion Commander with his staff. After the 21st had reached its objective, a party of the 20th Battalion led by Captain Heron and Major (Acting Lieut.) Wansborough) pushed ahead and established a post nearly 1,500 yards further on.

The operations of the Brigade on that day were an unqualified success. Up to that time no greater advance had ever been made in a single operation by any unit on the British Front.

Later in the day, the enemy made several local counter-attacks, all of which were repulsed. All our lines were consolidated before mid-day. The 24th Canadian Battalion, 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Gunn, was attached to the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade, and held in reserve. At 4 p.m. the 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade passed through the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade and brilliantly captured COURCELLETTE VILLAGE.

On the 16th, the 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade held the line with the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade in support. On the night of the 16th and 17th the Brigade was relieved by the 9th Brigade and marched to BERTEACOURT—ST. LEGER. They returned to the BRICKFIELDS 10 days afterwards.

SECOND PHASE OF SOMME BATTLE.

*October,
1916.*

For the attack on ZOLLERN GRABEN and the MOUQUET FARM SYSTEM by the 1st and 3rd Canadian Divisions, the 4th Canadian Brigade was attached to the 1st Canadian Division. Beyond doing some trench building they were not required. The 19th Battalion was attached to the 6th Brigade and was ordered to advance from the CHALK PIT to COURCELLETTE VILLAGE. They jumped over the 29th Battalion towards the REGINA TRENCH, advanced a thousand yards, and passed PRACTICE TRENCHES. Later the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade took over this position of the line from the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade, and the 21st Canadian Battalion came up on the left of the 19th. Three days later the 18th and 20th Canadian Battalions took over in Inter-Battalion relief, and the 18th Battalion further advanced the line 250 yards, suffering heavy casualties from shell fire.

On October 3rd, a message was received from the G.O.C. Reserve Army. In part, it read as follows :

“With the capture of COURCELLETTE, STUFF REDOUBT, and the SCHWABEN REDOUBT, the Reserve Army

has gained complete possession of POZIERES RIDGE and the high ground which dominates the ANCRE VALLEY from the South.

“ For three months every trench and foot of ground has been stubbornly defended by the enemy, but the gallantry and perseverance of our troops has overcome every difficulty. . . .”

IN THE CALONNE SECTOR.

On October 5th-6th, the 4th Brigade was relieved and went into reserve at WARLOY. After a day or two for rest it moved to BONNEVILLE, when it again rested. Thence four days marching, via REMAISNIL, SIBIVILLE, and MARQUAY, brought it to BRUAY. On the 16th, it moved to BARLIN-HERSIN area, and next day took over the CALONNE SECTOR from the 111th Brigade of the 57th Division. The Divisional frontage ran from the SOUCHEZ RIVER to the DOUBLE CRASSIER.

On the 28th, the Corps Commander paid us a visit, presented medals to men of the 20th Battalion, and inspected the front area. Two days later, H.R.H. Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught visited the Division.

Among the changes in personnel : Captain M. S. Gooderham joined the Brigade as Orderly Officer; Major F. Logie Armstrong left the Brigade and was succeeded as S.C.I. by Captain G. S. Lindsey; on the 31st, Major R. J. Brook proceeded on a course, and Captain D. Rispin, of the 18th Battalion, became Acting S.C.Q. Shortly after the SOMME fighting, Lieut.-Colonel Milligan, of the 18th Battalion, returned to CANADA, and his place was taken by Major Gordon F. Morrison, of the 19th Battalion.

November,
1916.

In November, Major-General Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., was transferred to Argyle House, LONDON, and Major-General Sir H. E. Burstall, K.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C., took command of the Division.

THE T.M. BATTERY.

Early in the year, a Brigade Trench Mortar Battery had been formed and did good service. When first organised, it consisted of Captain Morrison and 40 O.R.'s. To this were added three officers from the Battalions—Lieut. Evans from the 18th, Lieut. Carey from the 19th, and Lieut. Jago from the 20th. In April, Lieut. Gowdy joined the Battery, and Lieut. Evans was replaced by Lieut. Cullen, also of the 18th.

One of the most notable actions for the Battery occurred early in

June, when the enemy, after a prolonged bombardment, came over on the 18th Battalion. The T.M.'s opened up a quick barrage and helped materially in driving back the enemy with considerable loss.

In the SOMME attack of September 15th the T.M.'s went over the top with four guns. In the second tour in the same engagement they took up a position in COURCELLETTE QUARRY, where they had heavy casualties. Lieut. Carey, of the 19th, was killed here.

On November 10th, Captain Morrison left the Battery and was succeeded by Captain R. N. Jago, who, except when wounded and in hospital, commanded it during the rest of the War.

*December,
1916.*

During November and December there was no heavy fighting, but there were continuous small raids on the enemy's trenches with the idea of maintaining line superiority.

In December, Lieut.-Colonel Rogers, of the 20th Canadian Battalion, went to hospital, and Major H. V. Rorke, of the same unit, assumed command. Lieut.-Colonel Turnbull also left the 19th Canadian, and Major (afterwards Temp. Lieut.-Colonel) L. H. Millen, of that unit, took over the command. Captain Harington, Brigade Major, went on leave during December and afterwards went on other duties; his place was taken temporarily by Captain Lindsay, S.C.I.

Christmas season in rest billets in the BULLY GRENNAY area was very pleasantly spent and tended to wipe out some of the distressing memories of a trying and arduous year.

The War Diary for Christmas Day reads :

“ Weather fine and clear. 4.00 a.m.—Situation normal. Wind S.W. Gas alert on. 10.00 a.m.—G.O.C. and Brigadier-General Mason visit forward area. 3.00 p.m.—Divisional Commander and Staff call on G.O.C. 3.30 p.m.—Christmas tea for children of village (about 200). 4.40.—Situation normal. Wind Westerly. Gas alert off. Casualties, 1 O.R. wounded.—(Signed) S. L. Cunningham, Major, for Staff Captain.”

In the New Year's Honours, Brigadier-General R. Rennie, M.V.O., D.S.O., received a C.M.G., and Lieut.-Colonel Elmer Jones, of the 21st, was awarded a D.S.O.

A FAMOUS RAID.

January, 1917.

To signalise the New Year, the Brigade resolved to put on a more extensive raid than had yet been attempted. This was carefully planned with a smoke barrage. The attack was to be made by two Battalions, the 20th and 21st, in two waves, with two complete Companies from each Battalion. The first wave to capture the German front line trench and clean it up; the second was to pass over in the

open and go on to the final objective. One half of the first wave was to follow the second and help in the final work.

After waiting several days for favourable wind, on the 17th a force of 930 men entered the enemy's trenches in daylight and made a new record for the British Front. The results were highly satisfactory. The number of enemy dead is unknown, but the prisoners included 1 officer and 99 O.R.'s. Our casualties were 36 killed, 73 wounded, and none missing.

For the purposes of the raid the Brigade was reinforced by the M.G. Company of the Household Cavalry and a M.G. Company and the Artillery of the 1st Canadian Division.

A message was later received, which read :

"The Army Commander congratulates the 2nd Canadian Division on the great success of their enterprise, and is pleased that their careful and thorough preparations have been rewarded with such substantial results."

On the 18th, the Brigade was relieved by the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade and marched into billets at RUITZ.

On the 30th, the Brigade moved to AUCHEL and MARLES-LES-MINES, where it remained until February 12th, when it moved to ECOIVRES and the MONT ST. ELOY or THELUS Sector. On the 5th, the Corps Commander inspected the 18th Battalion and presented medals.

February, 1917.

During February two new officers were attached to Brigade Headquarters. Early in the month, Captain S. Burnham, of the 19th, and later, Captain Jennings, of the 20th, were attached for instruction. Shortly afterwards, Captain Smallpiece, of the 35th Battalion, was also attached.

March, 1917.

Nothing of a very important nature occurred in March until the 19th Battalion put on a raid on the 20th. The party consisted of 4 officers and 63 O.R.'s. They secured 5 prisoners and bombed a number of occupied dug-outs, returning with only 3 slight casualties.

On the following day the enemy retaliated with a raid on the 19th, but secured no identifications. They left one prisoner. One of our officers was killed.

On the 24th, the 18th Battalion put on a raid, but it was not quite so successful. They had 1 officer and 2 O.R.'s missing, believed killed.

On the 25th, the Brigade went out for training over taped trenches at VILLERS-AU-BOIS in preparation for the VIMY engagement.

THE BATTLE OF VIMY.

April, 1917.

After long and careful training, the Canadians were ready to drive the Germans off VIMY RIDGE, which was the key to the district which lies between LENS and ARRAS. The battle involved the whole Canadian Corps, but only the part of the 4th Brigade need be mentioned here. The 2nd Canadian Division attacked on a two Brigade front, the 4th Brigade having the place of honour. The 18th and 19th Canadian Battalions were in the front line, supported by the 21st Battalion. The 18th and 19th, in bad weather and heavy going, completed their half of the first phase on time, and the 21st then passed over the troops and took a line of trenches at LES TILLEULS cross-roads. The Brigade then established itself in a line of trenches near THELUS and the *first phase* was complete.

As this was one of the most famous battles in which the Canadians took part, the 4th Brigade is intensely proud of the important part which it took in the victory. Its operation order was as follows :

4th CANADIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE OPERATION
ORDER No. 105.

1. INFORMATION.

The Canadian Corps in conjunction with an operation by the III. Army on the right will capture the Vimy Ridge and consolidate a system of trenches in the defense thereof.

The 1st Canadian Division will attack on our right and the 3rd Canadian Division on our left.

2. INTENTION.

The 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade will capture and consolidate portions of the BLACK and RED Objectives.

3. DISPOSITION.

The 18th Canadian Infantry Battalion will be on the right and the 19th Canadian Infantry Battalion on the left.

The 21st Battalion will be in Brigade Reserve.

The 20th Battalion will allot 1 Company (3 platoons) to each of the 18th, 19th, 21st Battalions and one Company to be held in Reserve.

The 4th Canadian M.E. Company will allot 8 guns to take part in the Corps M.E. scheme and 8 guns to take part in the advance up to the capture of the BLUE Objective.

The 4th Canadian T.M. Battery will take part in the opening barrage and then be prepared to send forward guns with the assaulting infantry.

4. PLAN.

The 18th and 19th Battalions will capture and consolidate a portion of the BLACK Objective.

The 21st Battalion will pass through the BLACK Objective and capture and consolidate a portion of the RED Objective.

The 5th C.I.B. will attack the BLACK and RED Objectives in a similar formation.

The 6th C.I.B. and 13th Infantry Brigade will pass through the 4th and 5th Infantry Brigades respectively on the RED Objective to the capture of the BLUE and BROWN Objectives.

5. ADVANCE.

The Barrage will commence on the enemy front line at Zero, when the Infantry will advance to the Assault. The leading waves will capture the BLACK Objective at 0.32 minutes.

The 21st Battalion will advance from the vicinity of the BLACK Objective at 0.75. They will capture a portion of the RED Objective at 0.95, 0.99 and 0.103 minutes.

The 6th C.I.B. will advance from the vicinity of the RED Objective at 0.245 minutes.

6. REORGANISATION.

This must be undertaken as early as possible and completion notified to Brigade H.Q.

7. ASSEMBLY.

All units will be in position and extra personal equipment completed by 4 a.m. on the 9th inst. Units will notify Brigade H.Q. as soon as they are in position.

8. BOX RESPIRATORS.

From 5 p.m. on the 8th inst. all ranks will wear Box Respirators in the Gas Alert position.

9. CONTACT PLANES.

Contact Aeroplane patrols will fly at the following times :—

- (1) Zero plus 50 minutes (for BLACK Line).
- (2) Zero plus 2 hours (for RED Line).
- (3) Zero plus 6 hours (for BLUE Line).
- (4) Zero plus 8½ hours (for BROWN Line).
- (5) Zero plus 10 hours (for patrols in FARBUS).

The leading infantry will be ready to light flares at the above hours as soon as the aeroplane calls for the flares.

10. WATCHES.

Watches will be synchronised on April 8th at 4 p.m. and 11 p.m. in accordance with instructions.

11. ZERO.

Zero hour will be notified later.

12. REPORTS.

Reports to Brigade H.Q. ZIVY CAVE.

CHARLES B. LINDSEY,

Major.

For Brigade Major,

4th Canadian Infantry Brigade.

7/4/17.

Later in the day, the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade passed through and captured THELUS and FARBUS WOOD, completing the Division's portion of VIMY RIDGE. The 20th Canadian Battalion was in reserve during this day and did the mopping up of trenches and dugouts.

The casualties in the Brigade were comparatively light for such an important and far-reaching victory. The first V.C. in the Brigade was won by Sergeant Sifton, of the 18th Canadian Battalion, who, unfortunately, was killed in action later in the day.

On April 10th, His Majesty sent a special message to Sir Douglas Haig as follows :—

“The whole Empire will rejoice at the news of yesterday's successful operations. Canada will be proud that the taking of the coveted Vimy Ridge has fallen to the lot of her troops. I heartily congratulate you and all who have taken part in this splendid achievement.”

On April 12th, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig issued a special order of the day concerning the Vimy Ridge attack, in which he said :

“The capture of the renowned Vimy Ridge is an achievement of the highest order, of which Canada may well be proud.”

On the 13th, the 2nd Division was in a second strong attack, in co-operation with the 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions. Again the 4th Brigade jumped off for the Division, having two battalions of the 5th Brigade attached. The first objective was the Farbus-Vimy Railway Line, and the final objective the line between the road junctions at T. 27 c. 1.9—T. 20 b. 1.4. The operations were again a great success.

While the casualties in the first day's fighting on VIMY RIDGE were low by reason of the predominance of our artillery and the quick advance of the Corps, yet the following days were expensive. Between the 9th and the 14th inclusive, the Brigade lost 6 officers killed, 21 wounded and 4 missing; 141 O.R.s killed, 505 wounded and 73 missing.

About this time (16th), Lieut.-Colonel Gordon F. Morrison, of the 18th Canadian Battalion left for Canada, and was succeeded by Major (afterwards Temp. Lieut.-Colonel) L. E. Jones, of that unit. Captain E. V. Benjamin, M.C., became S.C.I. of Brigade. Major D. E. McIntyre, D.S.O., M.C., became Brigade Major, succeeding Captain Lindsey, who went to the 3rd Canadian Division.

THE STRUGGLE FOR FRÉSNAY.

May, 1917.

During the early days of May the troops were in front of VIMY RIDGE, the 2nd Canadian Division holding the line. On the 8th, the Germans attacked and took the village of FRÉSNAY held by British troops on our right. The right of our line, held by the 19th Canadian Battalion, was also pushed back slightly. A local counter-attack by the 19th Battalion temporarily restored our line to its original position, but the Imperials could not get forward, and the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade had to establish a new line about 250 yards in rear of the old front line. This was accomplished by the 20th Canadian Battalion, assisted by one Company of the 21st Canadian Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Colonel H. V. Rorke, commanding 20th Battalion. During the operations, Major G. T. Denison, while in command of a Company of the 19th Battalion, was killed in action.

In the operations around FRÉSNAY, the troops suffered a great deal from enemy aeroplanes which flew low and used their machine guns against the men in the trenches. Our airmen were not sufficiently numerous to hold the enemy planes in check. It was a distressing period, everything considered, and between May 1st and 15th, the Brigade lost 12 officers killed and 13 wounded, 93 O.R.s killed, 339 wounded and 21 missing. On the night of the 14th, the 5th Brigade relieved our troops in the front area.

On the 19th, Lieut.-General Sir Julian Byng, the Corps Commander, inspected the Battalions in full marching order. The Brigade remained in support until the 27th, when it returned to the line, relieving the 6th Brigade.

June, 1917.

On June 2nd, the Brigade was relieved by the 3rd Canadian Brigade, the 1st Division taking over from the 2nd. The troops marched back to the HERSIN-COUPIGNY area, then known as the Corps Rest Area. Brigade Headquarters were in BARLIN.

On the 7th Lieut.-General Sir Henry Horne, Army Commander, visited Brigade Headquarters. On the 12th the Annual Brigade Horse Show was held in HERSIN-COUPIGNY. A week later the Divisional Horse Show was held in the same place. Then followed the Corps and Army Horse Show at CHATEAU DE LA HAIE on the 19th and 26th. On the 15th Major D. E. MacIntyre, Brigade Major, was transferred to H.Q., 6th Brigade, and a day or two later, Major D. C. Jennings, A./S.C.Q., was transferred to H.Q., 5th Brigade. Major MacIntyre's place was taken temporarily by Captain C. W. U. Chivers. Major Rorke, of the 20th, became Temporary Lieut.-Colonel.

This was one of the finest months ever spent by the Brigade. The units were rested and trained, and filled with fresh spirit. Towards the end of the month, the Battalions were inspected by the Divisional Commander, and almost immediately the Brigade moved up by stages to the LENS sector, then the left section of the Canadian Corps frontage. Here they remained in Divisional Reserve for some time, around FOSSE 10 and MARQUEFFLES FARM, where they continued their training for the HILL 70 operation.

About this time Major D. E. A. Rispin, S.C.Q., returned from a Staff course, and Captain D. J. Corrigan became Brigade Major.

July, 1917.

On July 17th, the 4th Brigade relieved the 6th in the line, and again changed places with them on the 23rd. Four days later the entire Brigade held two practices over tapes for the proposed offensive. The Army Commander, General Sir Henry Horne, the Corps Commander, Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie, and the Divisional Commander, attended. The advance was made under a barrage of men with signal flags. Aeroplanes co-operated. The following day, the practice was repeated.

BATTLE OF HILL 70.

August, 1917.

On August 9th, the Brigade put on a raid covering the entire Brigade front of CITE ST. EDOUARD—LENS. This was undertaken in order to ascertain the condition of the enemy's wire and the location and disposition of the enemy's defences, preparatory to an attack on HILL 70. The enemy at first thought this was the real battle which they had been expecting. In confused them considerably.

On August 15th came the big operation at HILL 70. This was a Canadian Corps show, with the 4th Division on the right, the 2nd Division in the centre, and the 1st on the left. The 4th and 6th Brigades were on the frontage of the 2nd Division. The 4th Brigade

had a difficult task. It was necessary to debouch through a narrow lane of about 600 yards and then attack on a front widening to about 2,000 yards. Special arrangements had to be made to carry out this difficult manœuvre. Assembly positions were chosen forward of the narrow portion of the terrain in "No Man's Land." These assembly positions had been carefully chosen and prepared during the nights previous to the attack. Small barricades of brick and rubbish were made in advance so as to provide shelter from machine gun fire.

Special machine gun barrages were provided for the flanks and for enemy forming-up positions from which immediate counter-attacks might be expected. The 18th Canadian Battalion attacked on the right, the 21st on the centre, and the 20th on the left. The zero hour was at 4.25 a.m., and the arrangements were complete for that hour. The weather was clear and dawn was just breaking. The length of the advance intended varied from 500 to 2,500 yards on our front, with the extreme depth on the left. The area included a portion of the village, CITE ST. EDOUARD.

The enemy expected that if there was an attack our troops would advance by streets and the roads. He had these well barricaded and fixed up with M.G.'s. Hence our troops were ordered to avoid the roads and to get forward through gardens and other grounds to the rear of the houses.

The attack was highly successful. The men reached their assembly position without confusion and went forward with splendid regularity. They took cover well and advanced rapidly. Each Battalion did well, especially the 20th Canadian Battalion on the left, which had the most ground to cover.

In the afternoon the enemy counter-attacked heavily and drove in our right centre at the junction of the 18th and 21st Battalions. At 5 p.m., under a prepared barrage, a body of the 18th, led by Captain Fisher, made an attack and recaptured the front line, taking quite a number of prisoners. Two companies of the 19th were later attached to the 21st.

On the following morning, the enemy launched another attack on the left centre. This attack was in force on a rather broad front, the enemy using more than one battalion. On the left, in front of the 20th Canadian Battalion, he was caught in the open and the attack broken up. Some of his troops, however, succeeded in reaching the front trenches on the 21st Battalion front. The 21st Battalion counter-attacked with a party under Captain Miller, M.C., and restored the position. Lieut. Cockeran, of the same Battalion, was awarded a D.S.O. for exceptional gallantry in connection with the capture of a machine gun crew. Lieut.-Colonel Jones, of the 18th Canadian Bat-

talion, also received a D.S.O. in connection with this engagement. The second V.C. in the Brigade was won by 57113 Sergeant Frederick Hobson, 20th Battalion.

This was the enemy's last attempt to get back from the 2nd Canadian Division the fruits of a splendid victory.

On the 20th, the Brigade left FOSSE 10 area for VILLERS-AU-BOIS. Shortly afterwards it was inspected by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander of the British Forces in France. He requested the G.O.C. to let the Battalion Commanders know how much he appreciated their splendid work in the HILL 70 battle.

A QUIET PERIOD.

*September,
1917.*

A number of interesting events relieved the hard drill of this rest period. Early in September the Brigadier staged a "Tattoo" in the Y.M.C.A. grounds at VILLERS-AU-BOIS, in which most of the Divisional bands took part. Among those present were the Divisional Commander; Brigadier General Dyer of the 7th Canadian Brigade; Brigadier General Radcliffe, B.G., G.S., Canadian Corps; Brigadier General Farmer, D.A. and Q.M.Q.; and H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Shortly afterwards there was a Brigade Church Service at VILLERS-AU-BOIS which will long be remembered by many who were there. General Sir Henry Horne attended, and the Army Chaplain, Lieut.-Colonel (Rev.) Blackburn, M.C., conducted the service, with the assistance of Major (Rev.) Kidd, M.C., of the 4th Brigade. At the conclusion of the service, the Army Commanders presented a number of medal ribbons, and the Brigade "marched past."

On the 12th there were Brigade sports, and then the Brigade returned to the line, relieving the 8th Brigade of the 3rd Canadian Division in the AVION sector. After seven days there, the Brigade returned to VILLERS-AU-BOIS and CAMBLAIN L'ABBE.

Lieut. G. W. Brown became S.C.Q. in succession to Captain Rispin, who went to Division.

On September 25th, Brigadier-General Rennie, when proceeding to the forward area, was accidentally thrown from his horse, suffering a broken collar-bone. Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Bell, D.S.O., of the 31st Battalion, took charge of the Brigade temporarily.

October, 1917.

Early in October, Lieut. Heighington, brigade bombing officer, was recalled to Canada, and was succeeded by Lieut. W. Nickle, M.C., of the 21st Battalion.

On October 15th, the Brigade moved to the OURTON area

for six days, and while there was inspected by the Army Commander, General Sir Henry Horne.

On October 23rd, the Brigade moved north with the Corps for the PASSCHENDAELE battle. Our troops were detrained around CAESTRE and later marched from there to PASSCHENDAELE front.

BATTLE OF PASSCHENDAELE.

PASSCHENDAELE was one of the longest battles of the war. It began on July 31st and lasted through the autumn. The fighting was practically over on November 18th. The intensity of this battle may be gathered from the total casualties, which were as follows :

British	10,795 Officers	207,887 O.R.'s
Canadian	496 Officers	11,917 O.R.'s
Australian	1,289 Officers	26,502 O.R.'s

When the Canadians came into the Battle the weather was bad and the mud made movement almost impossible. Plank roads were the only possible means of travel.

Shortly after the Brigade arrived in CAESTRE the 19th Canadian Battalion was detached and sent into the forward area, being attached to the 4th Canadian Division. On the 29th, the 19th Canadian Battalion was relieved by the 20th Canadian Battalion, the 19th Canadian Battalion going back as far as BRANDHOEK. On November 2nd the Brigade took over a portion of the sector, with the 19th and 21st Canadian Battalions in the line, the 18th in support, and the 20th in reserve. On the 4th, they were relieved by the 5th and 6th Canadian Infantry Brigades, and returned to POTYZE and BRANDHOEK CAMP.

*November,
1917.*

While holding the line on this occasion, the enemy came over in the early morning and raided the trenches of the 19th Battalion, and a portion of those of the 21st North-East of CREST FARM. They were successfully broken up or ejected, but this added to our casualties which, for the three tours in the line, were : 4 officers killed and 4 wounded ; 58 O.R.'s killed, 202 wounded and 5 missing.

The capture of PASSCHENDAELE RIDGE was made by the 5th and 6th Canadian Infantry Brigades, and they remained in the line until the night of the 8th-9th, when the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade took over the line. During this tour in the line a second attack was made to clear the left spur of the ridge. At this time the 19th Canadian Battalion was on the right, the 18th Canadian Battalion in the centre, and the 20th Canadian Battalion on the left. Our Brigade was not in the actual attack, which was made by the 1st Canadian Division and the 1st British Division. Nevertheless, because their position was

known, they were even more shelled than the troops that were moving. The 20th Canadian Battalion pivoted on its right flank, and its left flank moved forward about 800 yards, to conform with the advance of the 1st Canadian Division on its left. The 20th Canadian Battalion began with two Companies holding a narrow front, and finished with three Companies on a much wider front.

The troops held the line for about two days and then were relieved. During this whole period they were heavily shelled and bombed. Enemy aeroplanes flew low and fired machine guns wherever men could be seen.

In this fight the Corps had considerable trouble with enemy "pill-boxes," which were the features of the enemy's defences at that time.

On the 15th, the Brigade pulled out and proceeded by bus lorries to ROBEQC. Two days later they arrived in the ACHEVILLE sector north-east of VIMY. Brigade Headquarters were in FARBUS WOOD.

On the 28th, Brigadier-General R. Rennie, having recovered from his accident, resumed command of the Brigade. On December 17th, Lieut. J. E. Genet, M.C., became Signalling Officer in succession to Lieut. McKinnon.

THE WINTER LULL.

*December,
1917.*

On December 19th the Brigade was relieved in the ACHEVILLE section, where it had been in and out of the line, and working on the improvement of trenches. The 94th Infantry Brigade took over and our troops moved back to ESTREE CAUCHIE and CAMBLAIN L'ABBE. The next day they moved to the ST. HILAIRE area, with Brigade Headquarters at NEDONCHELLE. There it spent the Christmas season as pleasantly as possible, alternating festivities with periods of hard training.

The New Year's Honour List included D.S.O.'s for Lieut.-Colonel L. E. Millen, of the 19th Canadian Battalion, and Major H. C. Hatch, of the same unit.

January, 1918.

On January 7th, the Brigade was inspected by the Divisional Commander, Major-General Burstall, and a few days afterwards was reviewed by the Corps Commander, who presented medal ribands to about 70 men.

On the 15th, the Brigade again moved towards the line, and soon relieved the 10th Canadian Brigade in the AVION sector. No untoward incident occurred during this period, except that on the 27th there was a clash between a German patrol and one from the 20th Battalion. The Canadians had the best of it, and the enemy left one dead behind from whom identification was secured.

Lieut. W. G. Lawson became Signalling Officer, Captain Girling took over the duties of Brigade Veterinary Officer, and Captain Corrigall, Brigade Major, went to the 31st British Division. Major W. B. Forster took over Brigade Major duties for a period.

February,
1918.

After a period in the line, the Brigade moved to VILLERS-AU-BOIS for ten days' rest. On February 8th it went into the line at THELUS CAVE for ten days and then back to CHATEAU DE LA HAIE for training. On the 23rd, Lieut. Stegman, M.C., 20th Battalion, became Brigade Bombing Officer, succeeding Captain W. Nickle, M.C., who had proceeded to England on duty. Captain H. M. Wallis, M.C., took over the duties of Brigade Major.

Two features may be mentioned in this period. Quite a number of United States officers were attached to the Canadian units for instruction and were given every opportunity to learn the routine and the "dodges." The other feature was the restlessness about the approaching spring campaign. Even then it was felt that decisive events were to happen soon, and this necessitated the most earnest safeguards against surprise. Box respirators were thoroughly tested in real gas clouds, and other precautions adopted. The War Diary says: "Strong patrols covered the Brigade front during the hours of darkness and work on the defences was pushed as far as possible." As it turned out, these particular defences were never required, but similar work was going on up and down the whole of the Allied Front.

A SUDDEN MOVE.

March, 1918.

March was more active than the other months of the winter period. On the 4th, the 21st Canadian Division had to withstand a heavy raid on the LIEVEN front. The enemy put up a most vigorous bombardment, and his raiding party was accompanied by Flammenwerfers. The 21st met the shock gallantly, and a counter-attack, led by Captain A. W. Black, of that unit, restored the position and secured some prisoners. The enemy secured no identifications.

On the following morning the 21st retorted with a splendid raid of about 40 men. They entered the enemy's trenches, killed a number of the enemy, and brought back a prisoner. There were no serious casualties and none of our men missing.

When the enemy put on his big offensive against the 5th Army in March the Brigade was in rest in the GOUY-SERVINS area. It had been relieved on the 6th by the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade, just after the 21st Battalion had done their successful raid. On the 23rd, they moved south with the rest of the Division to ROCLINCOURT

and thence to BAILLEULVAL, which was reached in the early morning of the 27th. On that day much serious fighting was going on along the whole front from the RIVER SCARPE to ALBERT. The 3rd and 15th British Divisions immediately south of the SCARPE had been strongly attacked by a formidable hostile force and had been obliged to withdraw to a previously prepared position on the NEUVILLE VITASSE Ridge. MONCHY had been lost; and also the village of NEUVILLE VITASSE. The 2nd Canadian Division was, on short notice, ordered to move and relieve the exhausted troops of the 3rd British Division and hold the line in front of ARRAS. The 4th Brigade moved due east to WAILLY and proceeded to find out, amongst much confusion and uncertainty, where the British front line was situated. This was located in rear of NEUVILLE VITASSE. Our Battle Headquarters were established in a sunken road near AGNY.

Here the 2nd Canadian Division became part of the VIth British Corps, and on this front the 2nd Canadian Division remained until June 22nd.

On March 29th, Lieut.-Colonel Elmer Jones, of the 21st Canadian Battalion, received word that he had been awarded a bar to his D.S.O. for the LIEVEN raid on the 6th.

A PERIOD OF ACTIVE RESISTANCE.

April, 1918.

There is not much to distinguish one week from another during this period. There were short spells in the line, a spell in support, and a spell in reserve. On April 2nd, the enemy twice raided the 19th Canadian Battalion, then in the line, but both raids were successfully repulsed and prisoners taken. Our men were ever on the alert and seldom or never caught napping. On the 16th, the enemy attacked the 1st King's Own Liverpools on our right flank, who were driven out of their front line trenches. The 19th Canadian Battalion went immediately to their assistance and took back the trench, capturing prisoners.

At 2 a.m. on the 29th, the 19th and 21st Battalions put on the first raid on this front and secured 11 prisoners.

On April 30th the Brigade Staff was as follows : G.O.C.—Brigadier-General R. Rennie, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Brigade Major—Captain H. M. Wallis, M.C.; S.C.G.—Captain G. W. Brown, M.C.; S.C.I.—Captain E. V. Benjamin, M.C.; Orderly Officer—Captain M. S. Gooderham; B.S.O.—Lieut. G. W. Lawson; B.T.O.—Major J. A. Cooper; V.O.—Captain T. A. Girling; B.B.O.—Lieut. T. H. Stegman, M.C.; B.G.O.—Lieut. E. W. Edwards; Staff Learners—Captains P. C. Tidy and R. W. Catto, M.C.

May, 1918.

In May and June, the work of holding the line proceeded as usual, but there were constant raids and continuous work in line improvements.

Lieut.-Colonel H. V. Rorke, D.S.O., received the Legion D'Honneur (Chevalier). Captain Scruton reported for duty as S.C.I., after Captain Benjamin had been wounded near BLAIRVILLE QUARRY. Early in the month the transport lines were moved from BELLACOURT to MONCHIET to avoid the constant shelling of the rear areas. Even then some shells reached us.

Perhaps the best-remembered event of the month was the "one man raid" put on by Corporal Kelly, of the 18th Canadian Battalion. He took a dare and went over in broad daylight, killed some enemy, drove off others, and brought back his prisoner without any injury to himself. For this he received a D.C.M.

During these months of trench warfare, the T.M. Battery, with its improved material, did much good work, especially before and during the numerous raids.

REST AND TRAINING.

June, 1918.

The June Birthday Honours List brought a C.B. for Brigadier-General R Rennie, and a D.S.O. for Major H. E. Pense, second in command of the 21st Canadian Battalion. On the 12th, Lieut.-Colonel Millen returned from a furlough to Canada, and Acting Lieut.-Colonel Hatch again became second in command of that unit.

On the 21st, the Brigade went into Divisional Reserve at BRETEHCOURT, and on the 27th went into rest in the AVESNES LE COMTE area.

The Divisional Commander, in summing up the work of the Division during March, April, May and June, 1918, states:—

"Meanwhile I had started a programme of work which was steadily continued throughout the period in which I held this Sector. By the end of June my Division had completed to full depth 9,000 yards of front and support line trenches which had previously been three feet deep, had reclaimed 3,500 yards of old trenches, had constructed and wired 30 miles of rear lines of defence on the MERCATEL SWITCH, INTERMEDIATE LINE, TELEGRAPH HILL SWITCH, and PURPLE SYSTEM, and had buried between five and six miles of telephone cable.

"In addition to this, all R.A.P.'s, Battalion, Artillery Brigade and Infantry Brigade Headquarters had been provided with deep mined dug-outs and a number of machine gun emplacements had been constructed.

"With the approval of the Corps and Army Commanders, I developed and maintained a very active defence, and although our casualties were thereby increased, it had the desired effect in reducing two of the enemy's Divisions to a state of inefficiency and in forcing him to devote a certain amount of attention to this sector.

"Our casualties for the whole period were : killed, 21 Officers, 336 O.R.'s; wounded, 97 Officers, 2,277 O.R.'s; missing, 2 Officers, 34 O.R.'s; total, 120 Officers, 2,647 O.R.'s.

"During the 92 days for which my Division held the line we carried out 27 raids, our casualties in the actual raids being less than the number of prisoners captured by us."

When the 2nd Canadian Division left 3rd Army, General Byng sent the following letter to General Burstall :—

June 30th, 1918.

"I cannot allow the 2nd Canadian Division to leave the Third Army without expressing my appreciation of the splendid work it has done.

"Knowing the Division of old, I had great anticipations of offensive action and thorough field defence work. These anticipations were more than realised and the 2nd Canadians have now added another page of lasting record to their history.

"I can only hope that they are as proud of their work as I was of again having them under my command."

(Signed) J. BYNG, *General.*

July, 1918.

It was thought that the Brigade had finished its long spell of steady work on this front, and that the 2nd Canadian Division would again be united with the Canadian Corps, then in rest. However, on the 13th the Brigade did another four days in the line. It moved up to the ARRAS front and relieved the 167th Brigade, 56th Division. It was relieved by a Brigade of the 1st Canadian Division, and passed via LOUEZ and ECOIVRES to the IZEL-LEZ-HAMEAU area, where it went into training for greater events.

On the 1st of the month, while Brigade H.Q. was at AVESNES, the famous Canadian Corps Sports took place at TINKES. The Brigade was able to attend in large numbers to enjoy what must ever be an unique event in the history of the Corps. The Brigade Mess Cart also did unique service on that occasion.

In the latter part of June and the early days of July a Corps (VI. British) Horse Show aroused considerable interest. A Brigade elimination contest was held at MONCHIET, where the transport had been concentrated for some time, and all the Battalions made an excellent showing. The judging was by Lieut.-Colonel Scott of the Divisional

Train and Lieut.-Colonel Harrison of the D.A.C., and resulted in a win for the 19th Canadian Battalion. This was followed by a Divisional Elimination Show near MANIN, in which the 19th, 22nd, and 31st Battalions competed. The Divisional Commander and the Brigadiers were present. The 19th Canadian Battalion won in a close contest, thus securing the right to represent the Division at the Corps Show which was held near SAULTY a few days later. At this affair, which was highly successful, the Canadian units (2nd and 3rd Division) won the major prizes, but the 19th Canadian Battalion was only third in the Infantry Transport class. The Princess Pat's were first, the Manchesters second, the 19th Canadian Battalion third, and the Guards fourth. Later in July a Brigade Horse Show and Sports Day was arranged, but the AMIENS move order came the day before, and no other opportunity occurred during the year.

During the month Captain Wallis, Brigade Major, went to Staff Course and Major G. I. Gwynne came from Division to perform these duties. Lieut. Claude Mompes, M.C., reported as a Staff Learner. Lieut.-Colonel Rorke, of the 20th Canadian Battalion, returned to England, and was succeeded by Major (afterwards Acting Lieut.-Colonel) B. O. Hooper, formerly of the 19th Canadian Battalion.

On the last day of the month the Brigade opened a new period in its history.

AMIENS-PARIS RAILWAY.

August, 1918.

There were rumours of great events. It was generally known that the enemy's offensive in the South had been checked and that the Allies were likely to make a big move. It developed that the part of the work in which the Canadian Corps was to undertake was the relief of the Amiens-Paris Railway, which was then under fire from the enemy's guns. But when the troops moved they were not sure whether they were going north or south.

The move from IZEL-LEZ-HAMEAU to PISSY on the last two days of July was made by tactical train, taking some of the transport, including the cookers. The remainder of the transport was brigaded and went by road, travelling only by night and resting by day in wooded areas where observation would be difficult.

On August 3rd and 4th the Division began to move towards the front line. The Brigade made a night march from PISSY area to ST. AUCEL-CAGNY area. The following night the 21st Canadian Battalion relieved the 16th Australian Battalion. During the next two nights the other Battalions moved forward to the assembly positions and Brigade H.Q. were at Q.33.d.3.5, east of VILLERS BRETON-NEUX. "A" Echelon Transport remained at CAGNY because the

bridges over the River AVRE could not accommodate all the traffic. "B" Echelon moved up on the 7th, but did not reach CAGNY until nearly midnight.

FIGHTING BEGINS.

The Division was on a single Brigade front, the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade in the line, the 5th behind, ready to pass through, and the 6th in reserve. The 1st Canadian Division was on our right and the 2nd Australian Division on our left. The 4th C.I.B. was to capture MARCELCAVE and establish a line 500 yards east. With the 4th C.I.B. were two companies of the 14th Battalion Tank Corps, one Army Brigade of Artillery, and two batteries of Machine Guns. There were also engineers for investigating and repairing dug-outs.

The rolling barrage opened at 4.20 a.m. on the 8th inst., and the troops moved forward in a mist. Instead of following the Tanks, they found it necessary to lead. The 19th Battalion was on the left in touch with the Australians, the 18th on the right, with the other two Battalions in close support. At 6.23 a.m. the barrage lifted from MARCELCAVE and the troops rushed the village. Its capture was complete by 7.20, the work being done by the 19th and 21st Canadian Battalions. The 18th Canadian Battalion did good work towards MORGEMONT WOOD.

The 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade then passed through our lines and went on to the capture of WIENCOURT and GUILLAUCOURT. The Tanks suffered heavily, as the open, level country made them fair targets once the mist had lifted. Late in the day the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade captured the final objective, the old AMIENS defence line.

On the 9th, at 11 a.m., the 5th C.I.B. attacked on the right and the 6th on the left. The 4th C.I.B. was in reserve, in a ravine, 2 kls. forward of MARCELCAVE. ROSIERES was captured at 1.15 p.m. and MEHARICOURT by 5 p.m.

On the 10th, the 4th Canadian Division passed through the 2nd Canadian Division, after an advance of 18,000 yards in three days had been completed. Total Divisional casualties : 117 officers, 2,360 other ranks.

THE SECOND PHASE.

August, 1918.

On the 11th the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade relieved the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade on the left in support of the 4th Canadian Division.

On the night of the 12th—13th the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade took over the front line CHILLI-MAUCOURT-FOUQUESCOURT,

relieving the 10th and 12th Canadian Infantry Brigades. On the 14th the remainder of the 4th Division was relieved by the 2nd Canadian Division, and the disposition was 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade on left and the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade on the right.

On the 19th orders were issued to the 4th and 5th Canadian Infantry Brigades to push forward and establish a line which would deny to the enemy the defences at the railway east of FRANSART, and also clear the village, enabling the 1st Canadian Division, which was attacking on a front south of the 2nd Canadian Division, to make their objective. The 19th Canadian Battalion attacked at 4.30 p.m., successfully carried out the operation, establishing a line well forward of the village, capturing many prisoners and machine guns and material. By 7.30 in the evening were in secure possession.

The 19th Canadian Battalion was assisted by two companies of the 18th Canadian Battalion on the right, who, after the attack, were used to protect and hold the extended right flank, caused by the Division on the right not having been able to advance simultaneously. Two companies of the 20th Canadian Battalion were on the left, but only one platoon was required for this show. Lieut.-Colonel Millen got a bar to his D.S.O. for his excellent handling of this operation.

On the same night the Division was relieved and the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade moved back to GUILLACOURT, with "B" Echelon still in a ravine west of CAIX, where it had been for several days.

On the 8th, when Lieut.-Colonel Elmer W. Jones, of the 21st Battalion, was killed in action by machine-gun fire, Major H. E. Pense, M.C., took command. He became Temp. Lieut.-Colonel from the 9th. On the 19th Captain H. W. Morgan, M.C., Royal Highlanders of Canada, reported for duty as Staff Captain, replacing Captain Brown, who had been wounded.

FROM AMIENS TO ARRAS.

August, 1918.

Between the 19th and 24th the Division did another spectacular night move, going back from the AMIENS to the ARRAS front. The Battalions entrained at BOVES and the Transport went by road to an area near ST. POL. Move of 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade completed by 4 a.m. on night of 22nd—23rd. The following day the Brigade moved forward to DAINVILLE-BERNEVILLE area in support of 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade, which had relieved troops of 15th Division in the NEUVILLE VITASSE sector. On the following day the 4th C.I.B. took over a portion of the line in front of TELEGRAPH HILL. The Canadian Corps was here the right Corps of the First Army, the 52nd Division was on the right and the 3rd Canadian Division on the left.

The enemy were holding CHAPEL HILL, MONCHY-LE-PREUX and WANCOURT Ridge, and this was to be the scene of the Canadians' second big battle in August. The main portion of our Divisional attack was to be carried out by the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade, which had thus the place of honour in both the battle of AMIENS and the battle of ARRAS. It was assisted by the complete Field Artillery of the Division and nine tanks.

The attack took place on the 26th at 3.20 a.m. By 6 a.m. the Brigade had reached its first objective, the 21st Canadian Battalion on the right and the 20th Canadian Battalion on the left. The final objective was reached at 7.30 a.m., with GUEMAPPE captured later by the 21st Canadian Battalion. The 19th Canadian Battalion was pushed forward, and by 7 p.m. the front line was on the northern slope of HENINEL Ridge, all the Battalions having taken part in the battle.

August, 1918.

On the following day, 27th, the 4th and 5th Canadian Infantry Brigades again attacked, the 5th having relieved the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade, which had been rather badly cut up. The 4th Brigade captured VIS-EN-ARTOIS early, but were unable to cross the SENSEE River until late in the day.

FRESNES—ROUVROY LINE—FIRST ATTACK.

On the 28th the 4th C.I.B. made its third successive attack, but the fighting strength had been much reduced; for this reason our frontage was limited to 700 yards. The attack started at 12.30 p.m. with the first objective as the FRESNES-ROUVROY line. The resistance was very strong and progress was slow. The 31st Canadian Battalion of the Reserve Brigade was sent to our support. The men were tired, and the wire in front being uncut it was impossible to reach the objective. The casualties to officers in the 4th Brigade were very heavy. Other brigades suffered as much, the 22nd Battalion being left without an officer and the 24th with only two or three.

During the night of the 28th—29th the 2nd Canadian Division was relieved.

Early in the morning the remnants of the Brigade bivouacked at WANCOURT, and in the afternoon moved into ARRAS. The following day it moved to rest billets in the WANQUENTIN-SIMENCOURT area, with Brigade H.Q. at HAUTEVILLE.

The Division's casualties in this advance of 9,000 yards in front of Arras was 124 officers and 2,969 other ranks,

DROCOURT-QUEANT LINE.

September,
1918.

The month of September was marked by great activities. Sir Douglas Haig's despatch thus describes the opening event on our front :—

“ On the 2nd September the DROCOURT-QUEANT line was broken, the maze of trenches at the junction of that line and the Hindenburg system was stormed, and the enemy was thrown into precipitate retreat on the whole front to the south of it. This gallant feat of arms was carried out by the Canadian Corps of the First Army, employing the 1st and 4th Canadian Divisions and the 4th English Division and the 17th Corps of the Third Army, employing the 52nd, 57th, and 63rd Divisions.

“ The assault of the Canadians was launched at 5 a.m. on a front of about four and a half miles south of TRINQUIS BROOK, our Infantry being supported by forty tanks of the 3rd Tank Brigade and assisted by a mobile force of Motor Machine Gun Units, Canadian Cavalry, and Armoured Cars. The attack was a complete success, and by noon the whole of the elaborate system of wire, trenches, and strong points constituting the DROCOURT-QUEANT line on the front of our advance was in our hands.”

On the day of the attack by the 1st and 4th Canadian Divisions, the 2nd Canadian Division moved forward in support. The 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade moved from HAUTEVILLE to BEAURAINS, and on the 3rd advanced still further to trenches west of CHERISY, occupying the old British front line. On the 5th the Brigade occupied a portion of the captured DROCOURT-QUEANT Switch, CAGNI-COURT area. Brigade H.Q. were in a German dug-out just north-east of HENDECOURT.

The Brigade was in Divisional support from the 5th to the night of 12th—13th.

The Division was held up at the CANAL DU NORD, with the enemy patrols on the near (Western) side. The troops then settled down to the work of building a main line of resistance. The possession of INCHY and MOEUVRES was still in dispute and a counter attack was possible from that direction.

On the 12th—13th the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade relieved the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade in the front line. This relief was carried out under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Millen of the 19th Canadian Battalion, Acting Brigadier. General Rennie left on the 12th for BRAMSHOTT and General McCuaig did not take over until the 14th.

The occupied line extended from a few hundred yards north of the ARRAS-CAMBRAI road along the CANAL DU NORD, to the

Lock, just north of INCHY. It was about two miles in length and there were practically no trenches. Rifle pits and shelters had been made by the other troops, but these were very meagre and unconnected. There could be no movement from one pit to another during the day. The enemy machine and field guns were very busy, and for a while the troops suffered heavily, despite the splendid camouflaging of their positions with boughs and other covering.

The first task was to build a support line. This was sited on the top of the ridge in front of the BUISSY Switch. Large working parties from both reserve and support Battalions were engaged on this every night under the direction of the engineers. When this support line was finished a front line was begun, a section being built at a time. It was a period of dangerous and difficult work by night and for lying low during the day. There were several fierce patrol encounters by night around BARALLE WOOD and the big German dump.

September,
1918.

When the Brigade went into this sector on the 12th—13th, the 18th Canadian Infantry Battalion and the 19th Canadian Battalion were in the front line, with the 20th and 21st Canadian Battalions in support. Later one Battalion was drawn back into reserve in CAGNICOURT, leaving only a large working party to help with the new trenches. On the 16th and 17th there was an Inter-Battalion relief, and another on the 20th and 21st. These were well carried out, with minimum losses. On the 23rd—24th there was still another Inter-Battalion relief, and finally on the 25th—26th the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade was relieved by the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade and the 56th Division, and the Battalions moved back on their transport lines near HENDICOURT. Early on the morning of the 26th the enemy gave these lines a final shelling with his guns, causing some damage in the horse-lines of neighbouring units. Several shells broke within a few yards of Brigade Headquarters, but no casualties resulted.

MOVE TO BOURLON.

After a day or two in this area, with the Brigade H.Q. in UPTON QUARRIES just west of HENDICOURT, the Brigade moved forward through CAGNICOURT to the "HINDENBURG SUPPORT LINE" and BUISSY SWITCH. The old front line of the early part of the month had, since the forcing of the CANAL DU NORD by the 1st and 4th Divisions, become the support line. Brigade Headquarters were in small buildings in a road cutting near INCHY village. Later the Brigade moved across the CANAL DU NORD towards BOURLON village, which had been captured, and occupied some trenches in the vicinity of the MARQUION Switch.

In addition to the change in Brigadiers, Captain Gooderham, Orderly Officer, went to England with General Rennie, and was later replaced by Lieut. Claude Menpes, then Staff Learner. Lieut. Edwards, Gas Officer, returned to his Battalion to assume command of a company. The Brigade Staff at the end of September was as follows :—

G.O.C., General G. E. McCuaig; Brigade Major, Major G. I. Gwynne (Captain H. M. Wallis at Staff Course); S.C.Q., Captain H. W. Moigan; S.C.I., Captain H. W. Scruton; B.S.O., Lieut. G. W. Lawson; B.B.O., Lieut. T. H. Stegman; B.T.O., Major J. A. Cooper; B.V.O., Captain Girling; Brigade Staff Learners: Captain P. C. Tidy, Captain R. W. Catto, and Lieut. C. Menpes (afterwards Orderly Officer).

CANAL DE L'ESCAUT.

*October,
1918.*

On the night of the 1st—2nd the 2nd Canadian Division went into the line, relieving troops of the 1st and 3rd Division. The 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade was on the right and the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade on the left. The latter Brigade had been in close support to the 3rd Division, which was fighting for the CANAL DE L'ESCAUT. The 4th was in support in the HAYNECOURT-BOURLON area. Brigade H.Q. was just west of the ARRAS-CAMBRAI road, near HAYNECOURT. The transport lines were first on the west edge of BOURLON village, but experienced the worst shelling of the year, and changed their location by moving west about one kilometre towards SANS LES MARQUION.

At a conference at Divisional Headquarters on the 7th an attack was ordered to the north of CAMBRAI on the night of the 8th. The 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade were to force a crossing over the CANAL DE L'ESCAUT and take up a line along the railway beyond the canal. The 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade were to make the line of the canal on the left of the 5th. The 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade were to assemble well forward after dark and cross the canal when the 5th were clear. For this purpose it was arranged to put lanterns at the bridge-head crossings, and several miles of tape were secured to run lines back from these crossings to the assembly area. This was necessary because there was no moonlight. The 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade were then to attack at daybreak and make a junction on the far side of CAMBRAI with the Third Army, who were to advance on the south of CAMBRAI. Barrage tables were prepared with the Artillery. A Brigade conference was held and details completed in the evening.

During the night this order was cancelled, and the Brigade was simply to move forward in support of an attack by the 5th Brigade,

and to be prepared to push through. On the night of the 8th—9th at 1.30 a.m. the attack was launched by the 5th Brigade, and they crossed the bridges at PONT D'AIRE and occupied ESCADOEUVRES. At 10 a.m. on the 9th they moved towards NAVES, and the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade moved forward to MORENCHIES-RAMILIES. By 5.30 p.m. the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade was across the canal. Brigade H.Q. moved up to MORENCHIES Chateau and the transport were near the Engineers' Dump, just south of TILLOY.

CAPTURE OF NAVES.

*October,
1918.*

About midnight 9th—10th the Brigade was ordered to advance through the 5th Brigade, with their right flank on the CAMBRAI-SAULZOUR road. The 19th Canadian Battalion on the right jumped off at 7 a.m. from the railway cutting in front of ESCADOEUVRES, and captured the village of NAVES at 7.45. At 8 o'clock the 18th Canadian Battalion on the left jumped off and attacked towards IWUY. The Brigade joined up on the right with the left Brigade of the Third Army just north of RIEUX, thus completing the encirclement of CAMBRAI.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the 19th Canadian Battalion advanced another 1,000 yards and got two companies across the ERCLIN River. At 7 p.m. they advanced another 1,500 yards, and took possession of the high ground, which was to be the assembly point for an attack on the following days.

Later, on the 10th, a relief of the troops by the 49th Division was ordered, and the Brigade was to side-slip and attack on a narrow front along the roadway east of IWUY. The 20th and 21st Canadian Battalions were ordered to make the attack at 8 a.m. on the 11th, with the 18th Canadian Battalion in support. As it was impossible to relieve the 19th Canadian Battalion properly, the troops of the 49th Division were to pass through them and they were then to go into reserve.

THE IWUY SPUR.

On the 11th the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade on the left failed at first to get IWUY, and the 20th and 21st Battalions were badly cut up from that village. Considerable disorganisation was caused by several enemy tanks. The British Division on our right were driven back, but rallied later. Lieut. Crombie, M.C. (died of wounds) used a captured anti-tank rifle with good effect. In the afternoon the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade passed IWUY, and the 20th and 21st Battalions pushed their lines forward along Sunken Roads north-east of that village, and finally made good the

top of the IWUY Spur. The casualties were again heavy, totalling about 700. During this engagement Brigade H.Q. was moved from RAMILIES Chateau up to the deep railway cutting west of NAVES.

Speaking of the situation at that time, the Divisional Commander's report says :—

“During the afternoon and night IWUY was heavily and steadily shelled by the enemy, and it was impossible to move troops through it to relieve or support units which were in advance of the village. The G.O.C.'s 4th and 6th Canadian Infantry Brigades both informed me that taking into consideration the exhaustion of their troops and the large proportion of inexperienced officers and men they would not be fit to continue the operations on the following day without suffering excessive casualties.”

Early on the 12th the 4th and 6th Brigades were relieved by the 51st Division. The 4th withdrew to ESCADOEUVRES. Next day they swung to the left to take over the line between PAILLENCOURT and HORDAIN. This was held by the 25th Battalion, which was attached to the Brigade temporarily while our men were given another night's rest. The 18th Canadian Battalion was on the right in THUN ST. MARTIN, the 19th Battalion on the left in CUVILLERS. The 21st and Brigade H.Q. were in ESWARS. The 20th Canadian Battalion was in THUN LEVEQUE.

THE SENSEE MARSHES.

October,
1918.

On the 14th, the 25th Canadian Battalion was relieved by the 18th Canadian Battalion on the right and the 19th Canadian Battalion on the left.

On the evening of the 17th the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade on our left crossed the Canal, and on the morning of the 18th the 19th Canadian Battalion crossed over a footbridge between PAILLENCOURT and ESTRUN and advanced as far as WAVRECHAIN. During the day other bridges were constructed.

On the 19th our troops again advanced, and captured BOUCHAIN and later entered BOUCHEUEIL, ABSCON, ROEULX, and LOURCHES. NEUVILLE-SUR-L'ESCAUT was occupied. This ended the battle of the SENSEE MARSHES and the Brigade went into billets in BOUCHAIN, having been relieved by the 152nd Brigade, 51st Division.

On the 18th Captain Wallis, Brigade Major, arrived from a Staff course and Major Gwynne returned to Division. Major Peterson, D.S.O., joined the Brigade as Staff Learner.

On the 22nd the Brigade moved to ANICHE. No fighting took place between the 21st and 31st.

In this third phase of the battle of CAMBRAI the 2nd Canadian Division had advanced almost eleven miles, capturing 16 villages. The total casualties were 118 officers and 2,496 other ranks.

THE ADVANCE ON MONS.

*November,
1918.*

During the first ten days of November the Brigade had some rare experiences. Perhaps no fighting unit on the Western Front ever went the same distance as it did in that period—always within range of the enemy. ANICHE via VALENCIENNES to MONS is a fine ten days' trip, and the men were properly tired when the goal was reached. Part of the trip was by road, but much of it was across country—top-boot deep in mud and slush. Always the roads were torn with shell holes and freshly exploded mines, hampering the troops as well as the transport.

On November 1st the Battalions were busy in ANICHE deciding the sporting championships. In the final games the 18th Canadian Battalion won from the 19th Canadian Battalion in football with a score of 2 to 1; and the 18th also won from the 20th in indoor baseball with a score of 11 to 10. The next day was spent quietly.

The Brigade Major, Captain Wallis, was called to England suddenly, and Lieut.-Colonel Alexander came from Division to fill in.

On the 4th of November was a famous 'bus ride from ANICHE to the AUBRY-HENIN area, for the 'buses were delayed, and it was midnight or later before the units reached their new billets. Then there was a day's halt, followed by a day's march to the ST. SAULVE area. That night the Brigadier arrived from leave.

The 2nd Canadian Division now relieved the 4th Canadian Division, and the Brigade was in Divisional support and again within reach of the enemy.

On the 7th the Brigade moved to the QUIVERAIN-MARCHE-PONT area, over very bad roads and amid much congestion of traffic.

On the 8th it moved forward again to the ELOUGES area, catching up with the 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade and racing after the retiring enemy.

THE LAST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

Next day Brigade Headquarters moved from ELOUGES to DOUR, where it halted only for a moment, and then proceeded to WARQUEGNIES. After a short stay there it moved again to COMMUNAL HALL at FRAMERIES, where the 18th and 21st Canadian Battalions had passed through the 5th Brigade and gone forward to the capture of CIPLY. FRAMERIES was gassed during the evening and the night.

On the 10th the advance was resumed by the 19th and 20th Battalions with vigour, the enemy presumably having moved back his guns during the night. The 20th Battalion attacked on the right and the 19th on the left. Early in the day the troops came under machine-gun fire from HAUT BOIS, the high ground to the east of MONS. This held up the 19th and 20th all day, as well as the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade troops on the left of the 19th Battalion, who were endeavouring to enter MONS. The 19th Battalion lost four officers killed and 53 other ranks killed and wounded. A tablet to these fallen Canadians has since been placed in HYON Parish Church.

In the afternoon the enemy massed for a counter attack, but this was broken up by artillery. Our troops kept pushing forward in the evening and during the night. At 0200 hours (2 a.m.) on the 11th the 19th Canadian Battalion were pushing through HYON towards the MONS-ST. SYMPHORIEN road, and soon both leading Battalions had that as their front line, with MONS to the left and slightly to the rear.

November,
1918.

At 7.10 a.m. on the 11th a wire was received which was the most gratifying message that had arrived since September, 1915. It read :—

“Hostilities will cease at 11.00 hours November 11th. Troops will stand fast on the line reached at that time, which will be reported to Divisional H.Q.s immediately. Defensive precautions will be maintained. There will be no intercourse with the enemy of any description. Further instructions will follow.”

There was, of course, great rejoicing. We were not in MONS, but we were in the suburbs and beyond, and we knew that the Canadians were in full possession of the city at daybreak.

In the afternoon many officers rode into MONS to see some Canadian troops reviewed by the Corps Commander and to witness what must ever be a memorable event.

For seven days the troops rested and talked about the terms of the Armistice and what was to follow. There was general satisfaction when it was learned that the Canadian Corps was to form part of the Army of Occupation and that the 2nd Canadian Division would be leading with the 1st Canadian Division on our left. During this period the Brigade Trench Mortar Battery was disbanded under Corps orders, and the members of this excellent unit returned to the Battalions from which they had been drawn.

FROM MONS TO NAMUR.

On the 18th the march began, and that night Brigade Hdqrs. were in ROEULX. There was an official welcome of the Canadians, and this was taken by the Brigadier and the 19th Canadian Battalion.

On the 21st the Brigade moved to TRAZEGNIES, on the 24th to RANSART, on the 25th to SPY, on the 26th to NAMUR, on the 29th to COURTISSE, and on the 30th to the MEAN area, with the Brigade Hdqrs. in BOUILLON Chateau, near VERLEE.

All through the journey the Brigade was warmly welcomed by the Belgian people. Flags were hanging from every house. Streets were decorated and crowds thronged the thoroughfares. Once past NAMUR, however, there were only small villages, and the celebrations became less important. The journey receded to an ordinary route march through a sparsely settled district.

FROM BOMAL TO SIEGBURG.

*December,
1918.*

During the march to the Rhine the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade was leading on our front, the 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade following, and the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade last. The Brigade Unit for this march was made up as follows :—

Brigade H.Q.s.—18th Canadian Battalion.

19th Canadian Battalion.—20th Canadian Battalion.

21st Canadian Battalion.—13th Brigade C.F.A.

4th Battalion C.E.—No. 3 Coy. 2nd Battalion C.M.G.C.

6th Field Ambulance.—No. 2 Coy. 2nd Division Train.

The strength in horses was about 1,300. The problem of billeting a unit of this size was greatly increased once we had crossed the MEUSE at NAMUR and passed out of the industrial part of Belgium into a region partly devoted to agriculture and partly to forestry. The towns became villages and the villages became small collections of farmhouses. To find stable accommodation for 1,300 horses was an almost impossible task.

The billeting method followed by the Staff Captain "Q" included double billeting parties. One party went forward each morning to scout the territory to be occupied the second night following, and one party to complete the billeting for the first night. The plan worked well, as it was found possible to improve on the general arrangements of the preceding Brigade by noticing their difficulties and trying to find a way to avoid them. Each billeting party consisted of one Brigade officer and one officer from each unit.

On the 1st the Brigade moved to the BARVAUX area and Brigade H.Q.s was in the Chateau BOMAL, overlooking the OURTHE River. Here we were fortunate to remain two days with fairly satisfactory billets. Then followed the rush over the mountains into Germany.

On the 4th Brigade moved to GRANDMENIL area, on the 5th to BENO area, and on the 6th to the ST. VITH area, the head of the

column (19th Battalion) crossing the German border at about 9.30 a.m. ST. VITH was the first large German town reached. Just before entering the Brigade was "looked over" by the Corps Commander. Divisional H.Q.s were in that town also.

On the 7th the Brigade went to to the HALLSCHLAG area, with the 20th Battalion and Brigade H.Q.s in the Munition Works, about a mile from HALLSCHLAG. Here there was a halt of one day and then a move to the BLANKHENHEIM area.

On the 10th we reached the ancient and picturesque town of MUNSTEREIFEL. On the 11th we were in the LUDENDORF area and on the 12th in the DUISDORF area close to BONN.

CROSSING THE RHINE.

*December,
1918.*

Then came the famous crossing of the RHINE—on Friday, the 18th. It was ordered that this crossing should be somewhat formal, and fighting dress was worn. At about 9.30 a.m. the head of the column passed down the POPPELSDORFER ALLEE and on to the bridge, where the Corps Commander was waiting to review the Division. On this occasion the order of march was reversed, and the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade led, followed by the 5th and 6th C.I.B.'s. Unfortunately the rain fell copiously, and the pageant proved somewhat of an ordeal. Despite this, however, the troops held their heads high and presented a brave appearance. The people of BONN were out in large numbers and were undoubtedly impressed, especially with the excellence of our transport. The Germans were curious, polite, anxious, but did not hail us as deliverers.

Each Battalion carried a King's colour. These had been received and distributed while we were in the BOMAL area. A moving picture was taken near the reviewing stand at the eastern end of the bridge.

After crossing the bridge, the only one over the Rhine for many miles, the units proceeded to their permanent billets for the occupation, taking the place of the cavalry screen which had preceded the whole march from MONS. The Engineering Battalion and the Machine Gun Company passed out of the Brigade Unit into their regular places in the Division, the remainder were distributed as follows :—

18th Canadian Battalion to HENNEF via BUISDORF.

19th Canadian Battalion to NEUNKURCHEN via SIEGBURG.

20th Canadian Battalion to KALDUNNEN via SIEGBURG.

21st Canadian Battalion to SIEGBURG.

21st Brigade C.F.A. to SIEGBURG.

Brigade Hdqrs. to SIEGBURG.

No. 2 Coy. Train to BUISDORF.

6th Field Ambulance to SIEGBURG.

The 18th Canadian Battalion on the right and 19th Canadian Battalion on the left of our sector immediately took up the duty of forming a line along the neutral zone. The general plan was a series of posts on all roads and lines of approach. The area between the posts was to be patrolled and the posts were to be supported by defined localities at convenient centres.

The distribution of the Division was in three Brigade sections running in depth from the outpost line to the rear Divisional boundary. The right section, close to the RHINE and facing almost south, was held by the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade, the centre section by the 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade, and the left section by the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade, facing almost east. The Divisional front thus curved from NEUNKIRCHEN past HENNEF to the RHINE at OBER-CASSEL. Divisional Headquarters were in BONN.

December,
1918.

Here the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade were destined to remain some time with but minor changes in disposition. On the 15th the 20th Canadian Battalion moved into SIEGBURG, where the accommodation was better, there being three large munition plants in this town of 30,000 people.

On the 28th the 21st Canadian Battalion exchanged places with the 19th Canadian Battalion to allow that unit to concentrate for the holiday festivities.

On the 16th the Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies, Sir Douglas Haig, passed through the Brigade area, and was suitably received with troops lining the roads. He also received Commanding Officers of units.

On the 28th a warning order was received to the effect that the Division would move back shortly to the area of the 4th Army on the MEUSE. This was welcome news.

EDUCATION.

Besides the Christmas festivities the chief feature of the latter part of December was the inauguration of Education classes. On the 16th the Education Officers of all units met at Brigade H.Q.s and discussed plans for their formation with the Brigade Education Officer. On the 19th Colonel Rae of the Division General Staff and the Divisional Education Officer met the Brigade Officers engaged in the work and outlined their suggestions. By the 23rd all units had their classes organised and were hard at work, except the 19th Canadian Battalion, which was much scattered. In each Battalion a class was formed in elementary reading and writing, and the others were divided into three groups, studying : (1) Business, (2) Agriculture, (3) Petrol engines and

motor mechanics. Despite the holiday season, the classes were well under way by the end of the month with an average attendance of about 700 men.

RULES OF OCCUPATION.

January, 1919.

Another calendar year in the history of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade opened with the units distributed as follows: SIEGBURG—Brigade Headquarters, 19th Canadian Battalion, 20th Canadian Battalion, 13th Brigade C.F.A., and 6th Canadian Field Ambulance. HENNEF—the 18th Canadian Battalion. NEUNKIRCHEN—the 21st Canadian Battalion, and TROISDORF—No. 2 Company 2nd Division Train. The only change during the remainder of the stay in the Army of Occupation was an exchange of places of the 19th and 21st Canadian Battalions.

The New Year was marked by new regulations for the "Line of Control." These were rather liberal as compared with earlier restrictions. Train-loads of food were to be allowed to run from the occupied to the unoccupied area, but not the reverse. There was to be no restriction of trains within the occupied area, but only working men's trains were to cross the line. Everyone so crossing the line must be in possession of a pass, a rule which was difficult to enforce. The special train between SPA, the International Headquarters, and BERLIN was an exception to the general traffic regulations.

After the delayed Christmas dinners and general New Year's festivities had passed, the troops settled down to education and routine. There were few duties for the troops except ordinary guards and outposts. Some work was entailed by the establishment of an Army ammunition dump in SIEGBURG, but a British Pioneer Company was soon brought to the relief. Education, sports, and entertainment were thus the chief items on the programme. Attention was still given to drill, and the Brigadier held a "full dress" inspection of all battalions. The transport was kept smart.

Brigade Headquarters was relieved of much of its responsibilities regarding the civil population by the arrival of two British officers, an Area Staff Captain, and a D.A.P.M. They organised a special office, with German assistants, to regulate the movements and functions of the people. This was in intimate relation with the burgomaster of SIEGBURG and the Landrat of the KREIS.

On the 10th of the month H.R.H. the Prince of Wales paid his fourth informal visit to Brigade Headquarters, and three days later the Army Commander honoured the formation with a visit.*

*Other visits: Aniche, St- Saulve, and Frameries.

FROM SEIGBURG TO NAMUR.

On the 15th it was known definitely that the Canadian troops would be sent back to the NAMUR area and would be replaced by British Divisions. The 34th Division was to take over from the 2nd Canadian Division and the 101st Brigade from the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade. On the 18th the 1/4th Sussex Battalion arrived in SIEGBURG and was followed by the H.Q. of the 101st Brigade with the 2nd North Lanes. and the 2/4th Queen's. At 10.00 hours on the 19th the Brigadiers exchanged duties.

On the 19th, the 20th and 21st Canadian Battalions entrained, and with them went the 2nd Coy. Div. Train and the Canadian Mobile Vet. Section, which had also been in SIEGBURG. On the following day the 18th, 19th, Brigade H.Q., 6th Field Ambulance, and part of the transport of the 2nd C.M.G. Battalion were entrained. There were six trains in all, four leaving from SIEGBURG and two from TROISDORF. The trains used were those which had brought up relieving troops.

On the 20th and 21st the units arrived at AUVELAIS and TAMINES, just west of NAMUR, the average time for each train over this short run being about 19 hours. The weather was cold and the accommodation decidedly unsatisfactory.

On the 22nd the Brigade moved out from AUVELAIS and TAMINES into the FOSSES area, which had been vacated by troops of the 34th Division. The first distribution was unsatisfactory, and some adjustments were made. On the 25th the 21st Canadian Battalion moved from AISEMONT to HAM-SUR-SAMBRE, a mining village that had never entertained either Allied or Hun troops. On the 28th the 20th Canadian Battalion added ST. GERARD to LESVES as its billeting area, with Headquarters in the former village. The 6th Field Ambulance moved from FOSSE to MAISON, near by. Finally, at the end of the month, in order to give the Battalions more room, Brigade Headquarters was transferred from FOSSE to the Chateau BIOUL.

On the 29th the Advisory Committee, formed to advise men as to their civilian future, had its first meeting. The personnel was as follows :—

President : Lieut.-Colonel L. E. Jones, D.S.O., 18th Battalion.

Secretary : Major J. A. Cooper, 4th C.I.B. Headquarters.

Members : Major H. C. Hatch, D.S.O., 19th Battalion; Major C. J. Ingles, D.S.O., 20th Battalion; Major G. S. S. Bowerbank, D.S.O., M.C., 21st Battalion; and Lieut. Mowbray, 18th Canadian Battalion.

January, 1919.

4TH CANADIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE.

This was followed up with addresses to each unit by the Brigadier on "Preparation for Return to Civil Life."

Thus training for a return to CANADA and Canadian occupations, and hoping for an early demobilisation, the troops passed into the fourth month of the Armistice.

EDUCATION AND SPORT.

February,
1919.

Nothing happened to mar the monotony of life in rest billets during the month of February. It was merely a period of patient waiting for demobilisation. There were no changes in disposition except that Brigade H.Q. moved from FOSSES to BIOUL. BRUSSELS and PARIS leave were the features for those who could arrange them, and there was some English leave—but not always. The 1st Canadian Division was waiting at HUY for the 3rd Canadian Division to clear LA HAVRE, the embarkation point in France. The 2nd Canadian Division had to wait on both.

Education was given much attention. A fair supply of text-books was received and distributed. In addition, each unit got together a small library of suitable reading material which was useful for reference and loan. Pamphlets outlining the Dominion settlement scheme for returned soldiers were received and distributed. As a consequence the agricultural classes increased in size and aggressiveness.

Sport was also given special attention. Brigade eliminating contests were held, preparatory to the Divisional Sports. The 18th Canadian Battalion "Soccer" Football team won the Brigade Championship from the team of the 19th Canadian Battalion by a score of 4—0. The Ten-men Road team of the 19th Battalion won the Brigade road race. Indoor baseball was also in evidence. As there was no snow on the ground after the 10th of the month, the conditions for sporting events were tolerably good.

On the 24th there was a dance at the Chateau BIOUL, given by the Brigade Staff, which was a success. Officers were present from the Fourth Army Division, 5th and 6th Canadian Infantry Brigades, Engineers, Ambulances, and all Battalions in the Brigade. The ladies present were from the Valley of the MEUSE, NAMUR, and BRUSSELS.

On the 28th the Brigade said good-bye to Brigadier-General McCuaig, who had commanded the Brigade since September, 1918, and welcomed back General Rennie, who returned from England.

March, 1919.

During March the chief item was sports, both in the Brigade and the Division. On the 15th there was a splendid Brigade sports day, in which all the events were keenly contested. The 19th Battalion won from the 18th in the baseball finals in both Officers and other

ranks. In the Divisional elimination quite a number of Brigade competitors secured the privilege of competing at the Corps sports in Brussels on the 22nd.

On the 12th, the Brigade had its final review in Belgium in the presence of General Sir Henry Rawlinson, the Army Commander, and the Divisional Commander. The troops made a fine show.

On March 1st, Capt. T. A. Girling, Brigade Veterinary Officer, died in NAMUR Hospital and was accorded a military funeral. Lieut. Mompes, Orderly Officer, reported to the 1st Canadian Brigade, and his place was taken by Lieut. Burns, M.C., of the 20th Battalion. Capt. Scruton, M.C., S.C.I., was acting as G.S.O.2. at Division for a period.

On the 30th, the Brigade began to entrain for LE HAVRE, the 21st moving first, following by the 18th, 19th, and 20th. By April 6th all the units had arrived at WITLEY CAMP, SURREY, and the men were given their final leave in England.

OFFICERS' HONOURS.

Victoria Cross.

Lieut. W. L. ALGIE, 20th Battalion, Lusuy, October, 1918.
Sgt. E. W. SIFTON, 18th Canadian Battalion, Vimy Ridge, April, 1917.
Sgt. FRDK. HOBSON, 20th Canadian Battalion, Hill 70, August, 1917.
(All were killed in action.)

C.B.

General R. RENNIE, C.B., June, 1918.

C.M.G.

General R. RENNIE, C.M.G., January 1st, 1917.

O.B.E.

Lieut.-Colonel C. H. ROGERS, 20th Canadian Battalion.

D.S.O. (Brigade Headquarters).

General R. RENNIE, D.S.O., January, 1916.
Major REG. BROOKE, D.S.O., January, 1916.

D.S.O.—18th Canadian Battalion.

Lieut.-Colonel MILLIGAN, D.S.O., Somme, 1916.
Lieut.-Colonel L. E. JONES, D.S.O., Hill 70, August, 1917.
Bar, Amiens, 1918.
Major D. E. A. RISPIN, D.S.O., January, 1918.
Major J. S. BELL, D.S.O., M.C., Vis-en-Artois, August, 1918.
Major J. J. RICHARDSON, D.S.O., Somme, October, 1916.
Major J. A. McINTOSH, D.S.O., Arras, August, 1918.
Major C. M. R. GRAHAM, D.S.O., Guemappe, 1918.
Major K. H. McCRIMMON, D.S.O., Vimy Ridge, April 11th, 1917.
Major W. J. FORBES-MITCHELL, D.S.O.

D.S.O.—19th Canadian Battalion.

- Lieut.-Colonel L. H. MILLEN, D.S.O., January 1st, 1918.
Bar, Fransart, August, 1918.
Lieut.-Colonel C. F. MORRISON, D.S.O., January, 1917.
Major H. C. HATCH, D.S.O., January 1st, 1918.
Major R. P. SAUNDERS, D.S.O., M.C., Amiens, Arras, August, 1918.
Major H. D. FEARMAN, D.S.O., July 18th, 1917.
Captain R. H. BLISS, D.S.O., Marcelcave, August, 1918.
Captain C. E. KILMER, D.S.O., Daylight Raid, July, 1916.
Major C. B. LINDSEY, D.S.O., June, 1917.
Major S. S. BURNHAM, D.S.O.

D.S.O.—20th Canadian Battalion.

- Lieut.-Colonel H. V. RORKE, D.S.O., Calonne Raid, January, 1917.
Legion of Honour, May, 1918.
Lieut.-Colonel B. O. HOOPER, D.S.O., Vis-en-Artois, August, 1918.
Major C. C. WANSBOROUGH, D.S.O. and Bar, Somme and Vimy.
Major G. H. MUSGROVE, D.S.O., Arras, June 28th, 1918.
Major C. J. INGLES, D.S.O., Guemappe, August, 1918.
Major W. ANDREWES, D.S.O., Calonne Raid, January, 1917.
Major H. A. FOSTER, D.S.O., M.C., Calonne Raid, January, 1917.
Major L. D. HERON, D.S.O., M.C., Somme, 1916.
Major D. C. JENNINGS, D.S.O., November 7th, 1918.
Major D. J. CORRIGALL, D.S.O., January 1st, 1919.

D.S.O.—21st Canadian Battalion.

- Lieut.-Colonel W. ST. PIERRE HUGHES, D.S.O., January 1st, 1917.
Lieut.-Colonel E. W. JONES, D.S.O., January 1st, 1917.
Bar, Lieven Raid, March, 1918.
Lieut.-Colonel H. E. PENSE, D.S.O., M.C., June, 1918.
Major G. S. S. BOWERBANK, D.S.O., M.C., Cambrai, October, 1918.
Major F. F. ELMITT, D.S.O., January 1st, 1918.
Captain ALAN COCKERAN, D.S.O., Hill 70, August, 1917.
Major A. P. MILLER, D.S.O., M.C.
Major C. C. BENNETT, D.S.O., January 1st, 1918.
Major J. H. SILLS, D.S.O., January 1st, 1918.

M.C.—Brigade Headquarters.

Lieut. G. W. LAWSON (Signalling Officer).

Capt. H. W. SCRUTON (S.C.I.).

M.C.—18th Canadian Battalion.

Lieut. A. S. ALLAN.

Lieut. W. S. CLINTON.

Lieut. V. McC. EASTWOOD.

Lieut. T. R. DOUGALL.

Lieut. W. H. FENTON.

Captain W. C. MICHELL.

Lieut. W. A. S. PORTER.

Lieut. J. McAMMOND.

Captain V. N. SMALLPIECE.

Lieut. R. E. ROUSE.

54350 R.S.M. W. J. WHITE.

Lieut. R. G. ELLIOTT.

Lieut. H. H. SYKES.

Lieut. P. JERDAN.

Lieut. H. B. JOHNSTON.

Lieut. J. M. FISHER.

Lieut. J. H. BARKLEY

Lieut. C. COOK.

Captain W. J. BAXTER.

Lieut. J. N. McRAE.

Captain G. W. F. HODGINS.

Lieut. E. R. V. LLOYD.

Lieut. W. K. FRASER.

Lieut. D. A. G. PARSONS.

Captain J. S. BELL.

Captain T. H. O. RAYWARD (Bar).

Lieut. F. L. GOODMAN.

Lieut. G. THOMAS.

Lieut. A. T. FERGUSSON.

Captain M. R. SLOAN.

53806 R.S.M. A. GARROD.

M.C.—19th Canadian Battalion.

Captain W. G. GIDLEY.

Captain C. E. SINCLAIR.

Captain J. G. WEIR.

Captain W. T. ROGERS.

Captain R. W. CATTO.

Captain W. GREISENGER.

Captain M. C. ROBERTS.

Captain R. P. SAUNDERS.

Captain R. SHIELL (Bar).

Captain W. L. WHITEMORE

(C.A.M.C.). Lieut. W. S. HERBERT.

Captain H. C. ALLISON (C.A.M.C.). Lieut. R. H. L. DINSMORE.

Captain Rev. E. J. McDONALD. Lieut. C. CARMICHAEL.

Lieut. W. WALDRUM (Bar). Lieut. J. P. FITZGERALD.

Lieut. E. A. TRENDALL (Bar).
 Lieut. B. O. HOOPER.
 Lieut. O. S. DUNN
 Lieut. J. A. LINTON.
 Lieut. A. E. SPENDLOVE.

Lieut. R. O. SPRECKLEY.
 Lieut. H. STUART.
 Lieut. H. A. LOWE.
 Lieut. V. R. A. CROMBIE.
 R.S.M. S. J. BENNETT.

M.C.—20th Canadian Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. B. O. HOOPER.
 Major D. J. CORRIGALL.
 Major R. L. GOODLIFF.
 Major L. D. HERON.
 Major H. W. A. FOSTER (Bar).
 Captain B. E. NICHOLLS (Bar).
 Captain C. M. FINLAYSON (Bar).
 A/Captain J. M. McDONALD (Bar).
 Captain N. B. ALLEN.
 Captain L. H. BERTRAM.
 Captain J. P. BONFIELD.
 Captain F. S. CRONK.
 Captain A. D. FISKEN.
 Captain R. C. FERGUSON.
 Captain C. L. HEATHER.
 Captain W. H. KESLICK.
 Captain D. L. KEITH.
 Captain R. N. JAGO.
 Captain C. E. H. MEDHURST.
 Captain G. MARR.

Captain A. A. SMITH.
 Captain T. H. STEGMAN.
 Captain A. E. R. TURNER.
 Lieut. M. G. ANDERSON.
 Lieut. R. H. BEATTIE.
 Lieut. J. R. BEAM.
 Lieut. W. R. BOEHM.
 Lieut. H. W. CLARK.
 Lieut. H. M. CAMP.
 Lieut. R. E. DALLYN.
 Lieut. E. G. DIXON.
 Lieut. A. GREEY.
 Lieut. A. P. JOHNSTON.
 Lieut. C. E. McRAE.
 Lieut. R. A. MARKHAM.
 Lieut. W. E. PRESTON.
 Lieut. G. C. RICHARDSON.
 Lieut. W. F. WELCH.
 Lieut. A. H. WILSON.
 57330 R.S.M. J. COLLETT.

M.C.—21st Canadian Battalion.

Lieut.-Colonel H. E. PENSE.
 Major F. D. RAYMOND.
 Major W. E. KIDD.
 Captain W. McA. NICKLE.
 Captain J. EDWARDS.
 Captain R. J. MANION.
 Captain A. W. BLACK.
 Captain N. J. MacCRIMMON (Bar).

Major G. S. S. BOWERBANK.
 Captain S. L. CUNNINGHAM.
 Captain E. A. McCUSKER.
 Captain E. A. COOKE.
 Captain R. J. DAVIDSON.
 Captain L. FRAZER.
 Captain F. K. LUDLOW.
 Lieut. J. A. McGIBBON.

Captain F. G. ROBINSON.
 Lieut. W. CURRIE, M.M.
 Lieut. G. A. SPEARS.
 Lieut. F. H. HUNTER.
 Captain H. T. DEANE (Bar).
 Lieut. G. D. GILLIE.
 Lieut. W. G. HAZLETT.
 Lieut. A. E. R. JONES.
 Lieut. H. C. CAMERON.
 Lieut. G. E. BURTT.
 Lieut. J. R. SMITH.
 Lieut. H. D. WIGHTMAN.
 Lieut. V. R. ULLMAN.
 Major A. P. MILLER (Bar).

Lieut. C. MENPES.
 Captain E. S. SAWELL.
 Captain D. J. MORE
 Lieut. J. DE G. ADETTE.
 Lieut. H. J. WOOD.
 Lieut. J. S. DAVIE.
 Lieut. B. L. IRWIN.
 Lieut. A. W. MAY (Bar).
 Lieut. J. H. W. COBB.
 Lieut. E. B. SMYTHE.
 Lieut. W. A. STEWART.
 Lieut. D. McK. GOUDY.
 Lieut. S. T. CROOKS.

French Croix de Guerre.

Captain A. W. ELLIS, 19th Canadian Battalion.

Belgian Croix de Guerre.

Major H. W. COOPER, 21st Canadian Battalion
 Lieut. J. MORGAN, 18th Canadian Battalion.

Chevalier, Crown of Roumania.

Lieut. C. McL. KENNEDY, 20th Canadian Battalion.

Russian Order of St. Stanislas.

Third Class, with Swords.

Lieut. V. D. ULLMAN, M.C., 21st Canadian Battalion.



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Cooper, John Alexander (comp.)
Fourth Canadian Infantry
Brigade

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